

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901

XL-NO 19

LABOR LEADERS MUM

Wouldn't Tell Result of Amalgamated Committee Meeting First Day.

A DIVISION WAS RUMORED.

Some Said to Want to Accept Propositions Offered by J. P. Morgan. Others Said to Want to Hold Out For Better Terms.

Pittsburg, July 31.—The propositions made to the officials of the Amalgamated association by J. P. Morgan were formally laid before the general executive committee of the association at that place yesterday.

After many hours of quiet discussion the meeting adjourned until this morning, and it was announced that the discussion will again be taken up. About 6:30 o'clock last night the executive committee came out from the general offices of the Amalgamated association in the Bissell block and departed. President Shaffer, who started through the hall for the elevator, was met by the newspaper men and asked for some statement of the way matters stood. At first he evaded all questions and declared that he would not talk. When pressed earnestly, however, he turned and said: "I can say this and no more; there will be no meeting held tonight. A continuation of this conference will be held tomorrow."

Nothing to Say.

A little later, when the strike leader was standing at Smithland street and Sixth avenue, he said: "There will be no official statement given out regarding this conference until the agreement between the Amalgamated association and the officials of the United States Steel corporation has been formally reached or else it is definitely decided that there will be a failure to agree. The members of the executive board will say nothing. They have taken an oath to remain quiet pending a decision of this matter." With this President Shaffer left the newspaper men and boarded a car for his home.

It is not a hitch over any one clause in the proposition for a settlement, submitted by Mr. Morgan, of the steel corporation, to the Amalgamated association, that is holding back an early settlement. This intimation, while gathered from excellent authority last night, was given in confidence. The real cause of the trouble is that there are two pronounced elements found in the make-up of the executive board of the Amalgamated association.

The conservative force, headed by President T. J. Shaffer, Secretary John Williams, Trustee John Morgan and some of the older and more experienced leaders, were under a cloud to look with favor upon the propositions submitted.

Some Would Hold Out.

On their face it was said they may not appear to be as complete a vindication for the workers as was hoped for, but the possibilities for extending the influence of the Amalgamated association through the mills of the corporation were considered good. The more radical element, which is largely made up of the aggressive and younger men, was understood to be anxious to hold out for more favorable terms. The controversy between the members of the board, while calmly conducted, was understood to have kept the members closely confined yesterday, and they were not near an agreement when an adjournment was taken last night, with the hope expressed by President Shaffer that the members would have time to sleep over the serious subject that they have been called upon to decide, and by this morning be in better mood to consider the matter and act wisely upon it.

The propositions that have been made to the workers have been so closely locked up in the minds of those interested that the men are afraid to even speak of strike matters.

The determination of the officials to keep silence pending a final termination of the struggle has gone so far that none of the members was found alone at any time after the adjournment last night. They all openly pronounced the propositions thus far outlined in the press as "guess work" and declared that it would be impossible for any one to give the true statement.

If the propositions are made public it will then be seen how far they depart from the outline thus far given.

STRIKE SPREADS IN 'FRISCO

About 12,000 Men Take Up Rumored Gauntlet of Certain Employers Against Unionism.

San Francisco, July 31.—The order for a general walkout of the City Front Federation, which comprises 14 unions and organizations, with a full membership of about 15,000, was made effective. About 3,000 of these men are employed at sea or in other cities, and the strike order does not apply to them until they return to San Francisco. About 12,000 men obeyed the order.

The City Front Federation is composed of the foreign organizations: Sailors' Union of the Pacific, four local unions of longshoremen, marine firemen, brotherhood of teamsters, ship and steamboat joiners, porters, packers, warehousemen, ship clerks, pile drivers and bridge builders, hoisting engineers, steam and hot water fitters and coal teamsters.

When the order to walk out went

into effect all the big shipping companies, with one exception, were left without a union man. By a special agreement, entered into some time ago between the Pacific Coast Steamship company and the firemen's union, firemen remained on the vessels of that company. Four coasting steamers, a ship and a schooner were the only vessels that went to sea.

It is claimed by the officers of all the organizations involved that the strike is not purely an expression of sympathy with the union of teamsters or any other body of workers who are in dispute with their employers, but is a taking up of the gauntlet thrown down by the employers' association. In other words, the City Front Federation is determined to defend the principle of unionism, which the Associated Employers have announced their intention to crush out.

There is every prospect that many other unions will be drawn into the fight, in which case the business of the city may be completely tied up.

Several disturbances occurred, one shooting affray being rather serious.

MAY NOT USE LIQUOR.

Miss Ruth Hanna Will Officiate at the Launching of the Cruiser Cleveland.

Bath, Me., July 31.—According to reports, when Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Hanna, christens the new cruiser Cleveland at the Bath Iron works in September, water will be used instead of champagne. Very little champagne is wasted nowadays over the bows of new vessels in Maine. Many of the builders and owners are total abstainers, while others regard the champagne christening as fooling, or as less beautiful in symbolic sense than the liberating of a white dove, or the scattering of flowers.

When the six-masted schooner George W. Wells was launched in Camden last year a dozen white robed maidens scattered bushels of snowy blossoms over the ship's bow, and on another occasion last year a flock of white pigeons was loosed, after the fashion of the Japanese.

At Thomaston next Thursday a four-masted schooner is to be christened with sparkling water from a famous Maine spring, because the owner objects to wine on any occasion, and it happens that one of them also owns the spring.

SAMPSON'S LETTER TO SCHLEY

It Overruled Secretary Long's Instructions to Leave Cienfuegos For Santiago.

Washington, July 31.—The letter from Sampson to Schley, alleged by Captain Thomas F. Schley, son of Rear Admiral Schley, in a Salt Lake interview to have been suppressed by the navy department, was written May 20, 1898. In it Sampson overruled the instruction of Secretary Long, who had just cabled him to "order Schley to proceed off Santiago de Cuba, with his whole command, leaving one small vessel off Cienfuegos."

The letter was as follows: "After duly considering this telegram, I have decided to make no change in the present plan—that is, that you should hold your squadron off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am therefore of the opinion that our best chance of success in capturing these ships will be to hold the two points—Cienfuegos and Havana—with all the force we can muster. If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago we can then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Cienfuegos."

That Sampson had ever written such a letter was not revealed by him in any of his reports to the navy department. Schley himself was forced to make it public in a letter to the senate committee on naval affairs at the time the promotion of the two officers were being discussed.

Secretary Long afterward said that he had never seen a copy of the letter until Schley sent it to the senate committee, so that the suppression of it up to that time was the act of Sampson and not of the department.

SAYS HE IS TOO ILL.

Admiral Kimberly Asks to Be Excused From the Schley Inquiry Court.

Washington, July 31.—A letter was received at the navy department from Admiral Kimberly asking to be excused from the Schley court of inquiry on account of the state of his health. The admiral is understood to be suffering from heart trouble. The application was placed in the hands of Secretary Long, who will dispose of the matter from his home in Higham, Mass.

Admiral Schley has made answer to the precept. The letter was mailed by his counsel Monday night, but prominent officials said it had not been received at the department up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the ordinary course of the mails the letter should have reached Secretary Long yesterday morning. The supposition is that if Secretary Long received the letter he took it with him on his departure from Washington without making its contents known. It is certain that the letter of Admiral Schley comments upon the fifth specification of the precept, and it is believed, makes certain suggestions regarding it.

BISHOP JOHN MOORE

DIED IN FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Fla., July 31.—Bishop John Moore died at his home here, after a long illness. He was surrounded by all the priests of Florida. The funeral will take place from the cathedral on Friday.

GREAT WHEAT YIELD.

Second Vice President of Santa Fe Road Estimates It as Large Than Ever.

CORN BY NO MEANS RUINED.

Wheat Crop Exceptionally Large in Kansas and Oklahoma and of Good Quality—More Rain in Kansas. Outlook For Stock Raising Fine.

Chicago, July 31.—Paul Morton, second vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, speaking last night of the prospective corn crop, said:

"My estimate of the corn crop for this year places the yield for the entire country in the neighborhood of 1,500,000,000 bushels. Of course, this figure represents nothing more than a rough guess, which I have attempted to make after hearing the reports of our agents throughout the corn belt."

"The general corn crop is by no means ruined by the drought, although some districts have suffered severely. The wheat yield is larger than ever. Throughout Kansas and Oklahoma the crop was exceptionally large and the wheat is of good quality."

Topeka, Kan., July 31.—More rain fell in Eastern and Southern Kansas last night. An analysis of the crop situation since the effectual breakup of the drought gives the conclusion that there will be at least a third of a crop of corn raised. Some localities report that some of the corn was so backward before the coming of rain that now it will have a good chance to make something. In the most fortunate of these places the corn will make nearly half a crop.

The live stock situation is also vastly improved, as there are now prospects of an abundance of forage for the coming season.

DROUTH IN KENTUCKY BROKEN.

Heavy Rains in Some Places—Rains in Southwestern Ohio and Southern Illinois.

Louisville, Ky., July 31.—The drouth in Kentucky was broken Monday night and Tuesday morning, when there were heavy rainfalls in Frankfort, Owensville, Danville, Paducah, Shelbyville, Paris, Carlisle, Lancaster, Nicholasville, Burgin, Versailles and Hopkinsville. In many of these sections the rain was too late for early corn, but it will be of great value to tobacco and other late crops.

Washington, July 31.—The rains in the corn belt Tuesday were considerably less than during about the 48 hours preceding, but they fell where they were most needed—that is, in Southwestern Ohio and Southern Illinois. There were also good rains in Tennessee and Arkansas, and more showers in Missouri, Iowa, Eastern Nebraska and Eastern Kansas.

Temperatures in the corn belt showed little change during the 24 hours preceding yesterday, the maximums having averaged rather less than 90 west of the Mississippi and slightly over that figure to the west. In the Atlantic states it was warm yesterday. In Washington the thermometer yesterday registered a maximum of 95 degrees.

ONE PASSENGER WAS KILLED.

Train Wrecked in Oklahoma—A Number Injured—Some Land-seekers Aboard.

Kremlin, Okla., July 31.—The north-bound Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific passenger train, No. 2, which left El Reno, on which were some departing home-seekers, was wrecked while going at full speed about two miles south of here. C. L. McLain, of Enid, O. T., was killed and 24 other passengers received cuts and bruises. It is believed none but McLain was fatally hurt. The most seriously injured were:

L. J. Schmidt, Kansas City, cut badly on face and hands.
W. H. Kelsey, Medford, O. T., cut on head, face and hands.
James Taylor, Jamesport, Mo., severe cuts on chest and head.
G. H. Sholund, Victor, Colo., arm broken.

D. E. Saighman, Joplin, Mo., severely cut and injured internally.
K. Raub, North Topeka, Kan., thigh mashed, head bruised; serious.
A. N. Smith, Milo, Ia., back and wrist hurt; severe.

The injuries of the others consisted of slight cuts and bruises.
A broken rail in a culvert washed out by heavy rains, caused the wreck. A stock train had passed the point just ahead of the passenger, and a farmer boy saw the broken rail and washout. He tried to warn the passenger engineer, but was too late.

MRS. HAWKINS TO ATTEND REGIMENTAL REUNION.

Connellsville, Pa., July 31.—A letter was received from Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Colonel Alexander Hawkins, of the Tenth regiment, saying that she and her daughter, Jessie, will be here today to be guests of honor at the regiment's reunion. This will be Mrs. Hawkins' first appearance at any event in honor of her husband's regiment since his death.

General Wood and Family Arrived.

New York, July 31.—General Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba, accompanied by Mrs. Wood and her three children, arrived here Tuesday on the Morro Castle from Havana. He and his wife will tour on a yacht and his children go west.

WILL ROAD BE BUILT?

Asserted That Pennsy and Wabash People Had Several Conferences.

New York, July 31.—The Mail and Express said yesterday: "There have been several conferences during the last three weeks between representatives of the Pennsylvania and Gould interests, which may result in some disposition of the new Wabash line into Pittsburg and possibly the establishment of a close working agreement between the several systems involved. In this event probably the rival road will not be built."

"It is assumed that under the arrangement the Missouri Pacific would have a suitable traffic arrangement for using the Pennsylvania system as an eastern outlet."

\$500,000,000 ADDED

To Tax Valuation of Ohio Railroads, Tom Johnson Is to Demand, Over

COUNTY AUDITORS' FIGURES.

Expected Tuesday to Hear in a Few Days of the Time the Board Is Ready—Then He Is to Appear a Week From That Date.

Cleveland, O., July 31.—Mayor Johnson expected Tuesday to receive word in a few days from the state board of equalization that it will be ready to hear him on the subject of raising the tax valuations of railroads throughout the state over the figures fixed by county auditors. The hearing will not begin until a week from the date that the mayor receives the notice, as the state board has agreed to give him that much time.

Five hundred million dollars is what the mayor will demand that the board add to the present valuations.

Late Tuesday afternoon Judge Strimple dissolved the temporary injunction against the city board of equalization, forbidding it to increase the tax assessment against the Cleveland Electric Railway company. A few minutes later the board of equalization increased the tax rate against that company almost \$3,000,000.

The attorneys for the street car company will carry the question of the right of the board of equalization to increase the assessments against the road to the circuit court.

BIBLE STUDY CONGRESS.

Some of the Subjects That Were Discussed at a Session at Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 31.—Two addresses were made at Monday's session of the Pan-American Bible study congress. The first was by Dr. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Biblical course, Moody Bible institute, Chicago. His subject was "Bible Normal Colleges." J. M. Pullman, D. D., Lynn, Mass., was to have presented a paper on "The Teaching of Large Miscellaneous Classes," but was not present. The subject, however, was discussed at length by various delegates.

"The Bible in its Relation to Missions" was the subject of an address by A. W. Halsey, D. D., of the Presbyterian board of missions, of New York.

FOREIGN BOARD FOR CHINA.

Ching Will Be at Head—Appointment by Imperial Edict.

Washington, July 31.—Minister Wu has received the following cablegram from Prince Ching, through Chinese Minister Li at Tokio, dated July 27:

"I have received from the privy council a telegram stating that on the 9th of the sixth moon (July 24, 1901), an imperial edict was issued as follows:

"The tsung li yamen is to be replaced by wei wu pu (board of foreign affairs), which shall take precedence of the other six boards. Prince Ching is hereby appointed to be the supervisor of the said board. Wang Wen Shao, grand secretary, is appointed associate minister for foreign affairs. Chu Tung Chi is transferred to be president of the said board and associate minister for foreign affairs. Hsu Shou Peng and Lien Fang are hereby appointed senior and junior vice presidents respectively."

LIKELY IN GERMANY'S HANDS.

Account of Arrest of Murillo Probably Known to Officials.

New York, July 31.—All the facts relating to the detention of the Hamburg-American ship Allegheny at Cartagena and the arrest of Abel Murillo are by this time in all probability in the possession of the German government. Emil Boas, agent of the Hamburg-American line, said that he had cabled the facts as reported to him to the home office.

At the German consulate in this city it was stated that no official report had been received, either from Captain Low, of the Allegheny, or the Hamburg-American officials.

Consul General Arturo De Brigard, of the Colombian government, forwarded all information in his possession to the Colombian legation at Washington.

Postoffice For Guam.

Washington, July 31.—Acting Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Conrad directed the establishment of the first postoffice on the island of Guam. It is located at Agaña, the chief point on the island. Rank as fourth class, and Antansio Tartano Perez has been appointed postmaster.

MORE MEN ARE OUT

Thirty Skilled Workmen Leave Carnegie Plant.

MAY PROLONG THE STRIKE.

Amalgamated Association Still in Session, and No News is Given Out—Twelve Thousand Men Idle in San Francisco, and a Complete Tie Up of Business is Feared.

Pittsburg, July 31.—Thirty skilled workmen in the nine and twelve-inch guide mills of the Lower Union plant of the Carnegie company at Twenty-ninth street refused to work today because of the discharge of Patrick Frey, a rougher in the nine-inch mill. The strikers allege that Frey was discharged by the general manager of the plant for the sole reason that he was supposed to be active in the organization of the men. The strikers say that the entire Lower Union mill and probably the Upper Union mill will be organized and out on strike before the end of the week. The action of the men in the Carnegie mills may precipitate the extension of the strike so long talked about, and may suddenly interrupt and terminate the negotiations for peace started on Saturday. One of the extreme possibilities of the strike of the men, coupled with the discharge of Frey, is that the Amalgamated Association may say to Mr. Morgan that it has no reasonable assurance that the details of his preliminary offer will be respected by the officials of the operating companies. They may find this a sufficient excuse for informing him today that they will not treat with him longer until he directs the reinstatement of the discharged man or men. The sudden action of the Carnegie men bears out the belief reflected in the failure of the national executive committee to snap up Mr. Morgan's offer that the strike is merely beginning in earnest, and unless prompt and effective measures of a conciliatory and yielding nature are taken by Mr. Morgan the strike will spread to all union plants of the great combine.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

Fifteen Hundred Furnacemen are Involved.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 31.—Unless a settlement of the existing strike of the steel workers is effected right speedily a new and unlooked-for complication is likely to ensue in a general strike of the 1,500 turnace employees of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, who, through their union, have notified the operators that they will refuse longer to make iron for the use of the various concerns of the steel corporation. The move was precipitated by the rumored sale, a few days since, of a large amount of pig iron to the United States Steel corporation by the Bessemer association of the two valleys. The turnace-men claim to be acting under instructions from the officials of the Federation of Labor, with which their union is affiliated.

BRITISH RETREAT.

An All Day Fight in Which Boers are Victorious.

DURBAN, July 31.—Details received here of what at first seemed an ordinary skirmish between a British column and a Boer commando near Nquta, July 28, shows that a hard all day fight occurred in which the British narrowly escaped the loss of a gun of the Sixty-seventh field battery. Four hundred Boers repeatedly rushed the British position, killing Major Edwards and Gunner Carpenter. The gun was limbered up and taken at a gallop for three miles under a heavy fire. Five British were killed.

REPORTERS BARRED.

Amalgamated Association Maintains Utmost Secrecy.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—All newspaper men were ordered to be excluded today from the Bissell block, where the Amalgamated Association holds its meetings, on the ground that the Amalgamated people did not want them in the building. Detectives are watching the newspaper men, and the picket at the door refuses to answer questions.

One of the national officers said today that he believed no news regarding the progress of the conference could be given out for two days.

A DEAL IN POTATOES.

The Price is Four Dollars Per Barrel in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Owing to the cornering of the potato market by a local firm, the price is going up rapidly. Yesterday the price was \$3.25 per barrel. Today they cannot be bought for less than \$4.00 per barrel.

SAN FRANCISCO'S STRIKE.

Business of the Entire City Liable to be Tied Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The order issued by the City Front Federation for a general strike of the fourteen unions under its control was made effective Tuesday morning. The Federation is composed of the following organizations: Sailors' union of the Pacific, four local unions of longshoremen, marine firemen, brotherhood of teamsters, ship and steamboat joiners, porters, packers, warehousemen, ship clerks, pile drivers and bridge builders, hoister engineers, steam and hot water fitters and coal teamsters, the total membership being fifteen thousand. Three thousand of these men are employed at sea or in other cities, and the strike order does not apply to them until they return to San Francisco. Twelve thousand men obeyed the order.

When the order to walk out went into effect, all the big shipping companies, with one exception, were left without a union man. By a special agreement, entered into some time ago between the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Firemen's union, firemen remained on the vessels of that company. There is every prospect that many other unions will be drawn into the fight, in which case the business of the city will be completely tied up. The coal handlers may refuse to handle the fuel supply of the city, or the drivers of oil wagons to deliver oil to manufacturers who use that product for fuel. The coal supply of the city will last but two weeks with ordinary consumption, but with economy it may be made to last a few weeks longer. Should the coal and oil supply be cut off the lighting companies will be compelled to close down and the city will be left in darkness after nightfall.

JURY DISAGREED.

The Famous Glenn Case is Still Unsettled.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 30.—The Ellis Glenn forgery case was brought to a close this afternoon by Judge Stapleton, who dismissed the jury upon their own request, and upon their statement to the court that they could not reach a verdict. Their last ballot resulted in seven for conviction and five for acquittal, and shows that their deliberations since last Saturday, when they were given charge of the case, resulted only in the winning of one juror to the side of acquittal. The case was one of the most sensational in the criminal history of West Virginia, and cost the state thousands of dollars. The entire case hinged upon the identification of Ellis Glenn as being the same as one Bert Glenn, formerly of Williamson, W. Va. Over one hundred witnesses were examined pro and con, and the best criminal lawyers in the state were arrayed against each other. Ellis Glenn appeared in court attired as the woman whom the prosecution sought to identify as Bert Glenn, a male. The decision of the jury seemed to have but little impression upon the prisoner. She merely smiled when the result was announced. Her recognition was extended by the court until next Thursday.

FEW GUILTY BOXERS.

Impossible to Prove Guilt of the Accused.

PEKIN, July 31.—An imperial edict just issued declares that foreign affairs will hereafter be the most important business of the government, gives the foreign office precedence over the six old boards that previously outranked it, and provides for the reception of the ministers in the hall in which heretofore only near relatives of the emperor have entered. It also provides for the entertainment of the ministers by the emperor at occasional banquets. The German minister, Dr. Munst von Schwarzenstein, is engaged in drafting a protocol providing for the punishment of Chinamen guilty of participation in the Boxer movement. A feature of this is that the number of culprits has dwindled from one hundred and sixty men, originally named, to fifty-four. This is due to the fact that in the majority of cases it has been found impossible to prove the guilt of the accused.

BRYAN DEMOCRATS.

They Have Decided to Nominate a Full State Ticket.

COLUMBUS, July 31.—The convention called by George A. Groot and others, who felt that the Democrats had made a mistake in ignoring Bryan and free silver in their platform, met today. Groot has been selected as temporary chairman, and Abner L. Davis as secretary. At a conference held this forenoon it was decided to nominate a full state ticket and appoint a state committee for the campaign.

Mrs. S. H. Allport, Johnstown, Pa., says: "Our little girl almost strangled to death with croup. The doctors said she couldn't live, but she was instantly relieved by One Minute Cough Cure." Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

TO HUNT FOR PEARY

THIRD RELIEF EXPEDITION OFF TO THE ARCTICS.

Explorer In One Party, Wife and Child In Another--No Word From Them Since Last Year--Confidence That He Has Found the Pole.

Where are Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, Mrs. Peary and little Miss Peary? Where is the Windward, the ship of the gallant arctic explorer? Has the American finally succeeded in reaching the north pole or is he stuck in the ice, waiting for relief? Has Mrs. Peary succeeded in joining her husband or are they still hunting for each other in the frozen regions?

Such are the questions that are being asked by all interested in arctic exploration. To answer them and many related to them is the purpose of the relief expedition that has just been sent to find Peary. The ship Erik has sailed for the north, and when she returns, probably in September, she will bring news of the Pearys or of their whereabouts.

Lieutenant Peary is now engaged in his fifth polar expedition. He sailed on July 2, 1898, from New York, and since March 31, 1900, no word from him has come to us. Peary's ship, the Windward, was a present to him from Alfred Harmsworth, the English publisher. The Peary Arctic club, an association of Americans who believe that Peary will find the pole, is financially interested in the expedition. During the winter of 1898-9 the Windward was frozen in on the western coast of Greenland, and in September, 1899, she returned to Newfoundland, leaving Peary in the north. Since then the Peary Arctic club has sent three relief or communicating expeditions to him. The first, in 1899, on the Diana met the explorer, left with him provisions and coal and brought back news. The second, last year, on the Windward may have met with less success, for she is out yet. No one knows where she is. She has on board Mrs. Peary and Miss Marie Ahnegito Peary, who was born

ROMANCE OF PEKING SIEGE.

Minister Conger's Daughter and One of Her Rescuers to Wed.

Amid the flame and battle and famine of the siege of the foreign legations in Peking last year was born a pretty romance that is soon to result in a marriage. The woman chiefly concerned in the matter is Miss Laura Conger, eldest daughter of United States Minister Conger. Her fiancé, Lieutenant Frederick E. Buchan, was one of the officers of the American force that helped to relieve the beleaguered legations. Miss Conger is the second young American woman who endured the horrors of the Peking siege to be married to an army officer. The first was Miss



MISS LAURA CONGER.

Mary Condit-Smith, who was wedded last February to Lieutenant Richard Hooker.

Miss Conger's family smilingly say that it is a case of love at first sight. Gratitude may have something to do with it, for the women of the legations were most happy to see the soldiers marching to their rescue. Later, however, when Miss Conger and Lieutenant Buchan had an opportunity to go out together on horseback they found that their regard rested on deeper foundations. Both the lieutenant and his future bride are passionately devoted to equestrianism. He is an officer in the Third cavalry and a native of Kansas.

Minister Conger and his wife consider their eldest daughter's happiness as somewhat in the light of a compensation for a past sorrow. At an early age Miss Conger was married to a man who proved utterly unworthy of her. The unhappy affair was terminated several years ago when Miss Conger obtained a divorce and the right to resume her maiden name. Her former husband enlisted during the Spanish war, was wounded and died in a southern hospital.

Lieutenant Buchan's bride is now 29 years old and is a handsome and accomplished woman. She has traveled widely and is a good linguist. Miss Conger has been from childhood a good mathematician and was, in fact, considered quite a prodigy in that line. For several years she held the responsible position of head bookkeeper in the office of the state treasurer of Iowa. She has been the confident and constant companion of her father. During Minister Conger's residence in Brazil as United States minister to that country his eldest daughter was with him. Naturally she has seen much of the world.

DUSE WILL PLAY HERE.

To Be Accompanied by D'Annunzio, the Poet and Dramatist.

Among America's most distinguished and interesting visitors next winter will be Eleonora Duse, the greatest living actress of Italy if not of the world, and Gabrielle d'Annunzio, considered by many the greatest Italian poet and dramatist since Alfieri. Duse and



Photo by Willson, London. ELEONORA DUSE.

D'Annunzio are to appear together. The actress is to present the works of the dramatist, and between the second and third acts he is to deliver a lecture on the philosophy of the play produced. The American tour of the two geniuses will cover five months and will embrace many of our principal cities.

According to a report circulated not long ago, Duse and D'Annunzio have long been lovers, but they have had numerous quarrels and reconciliations. It has even been said that D'Annunzio has made a mock of the actress' love for him and has held her up to scorn in his novel "Il Fuoco" ("The Fire"). They now seem to have made up their differences, possibly for the purpose of capturing American gold.



Engineering News describes a range finder, the invention of a Frenchman, primarily intended for military use, but which can also be utilized in engineering reconnaissance work.

In construction the apparatus consists of two parallel telescopes, like an ordinary fieldglass, fitted with long range lenses and connected together by two bars, which are arranged to slide one within the other, so as to adjust the parallel lines of sight to the individual width between the eyes of the observer. The focusing is done in the ordinary manner, and the apparatus will serve all the purposes of a first rate fieldglass.

At the eye end of the telescopes, however, are two small pivoted levers, each carrying at its end a double refracting

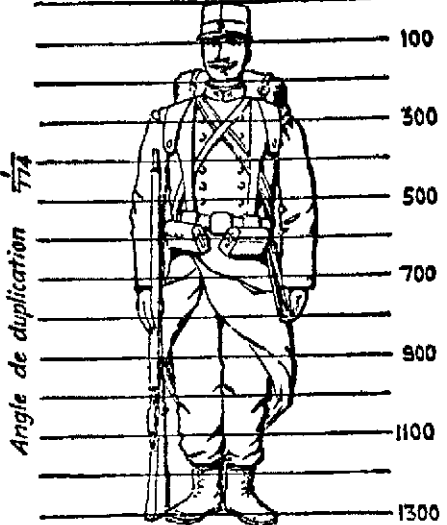


DIAGRAM ATTACHED TO RANGE FINDER FIELDGLASS.

quartz prism. These prisms can be thrown into the lines of sight, and they then have the effect of producing two images in the field of vision, superimposed or standing vertically one above the other. The distance is estimated by observing how much one image covers the other, and a scale is arranged by sighting upon a man or a horseman stationed at known distances from the observer. Diagrams of a foot soldier and of a cavalryman, with scales attached, are printed on the barrels of the telescope for easy reference and are protected by the sun shades at the object ends of the glasses.

To use the instrument it is first adjusted to the proper width between the eyes and then focused upon the object. This done, the two prisms are turned into the line of sight, and the two images then appear. If the head of the lower man, for example, touches about the middle of the upper image, an inspection of the man diagram shows that the object is 700 meters, or about 2,300 feet, distant. If the image of one man seems to stand directly upon the head of the other, the distance is 1,400 meters, or 4,592 feet.

Variable Stars in Star Clusters.

Photographs of star clusters made at the Peruvian station of the Harvard college observatory at Arequipa have shown that in certain clusters a large percentage of the stars are periodically variable in light. Out of 19,000 stars examined more than 500 are variable. In one cluster (M. 3) there are 132 variables and in others 125, 85 and 51 variables respectively. In other clusters there are few or no variables. In the cluster Omega Centauri 98 out of 106 variables have periods of less than 24 hours. The longest period yet determined is 475 days, and the shortest is 6 hours and 11 minutes.

Unique Boiler Feed For Motors.

A novel boiler feed is the special feature of the Chaboche steam motor car. The boiler is of the flash type, consisting of numerous coils of steel tubing, but the feed water, instead of being pumped directly through the coils, is forced under pressure of air at 200 to 400 pounds per square inch from a vessel at the driver's side. No pressure remains in the boiler when the car is stopped, but the pressure in the water chamber serves to start the car without pumping in water by hand, as in other flash boilers.

Bacteria in a Swimming Bath.

A curious observation has been made by a German bacteriologist in a study of the micro organisms of a constantly used swimming bath. The number of bacteria was found to increase regularly during the first day after the bath was newly filled with water and then to decrease constantly. There was evidence that the decrease could not be due to the action of light nor to sedimentation nor to lack of food. The conclusion reached was that it resulted from struggle of bacteria with each other, many being destroyed.

Novel Street Flushing Device.

The asphalt streets in Geneva, N. Y., are kept clean by the use of a novel flushing apparatus of local design. It consists of a long perforated pipe connected with the nearest fire plug by a line of hose supported at intervals on wooden wheels. When the water is turned on at the plug or hydrant, it is discharged through the perforations of the pipe, which is dragged diagonally from the crown of the street to the gutter by a pair of horses.

The Tub of Water Cure.

The "tub of water cure" is the latest thing in medical science. It originated in Vienna, where they are very active in the pursuit of methods to make sick people well. Wounds, burns, all diseases involving considerable loss of integument, benefit greatly by the tub three times a day, thus offering frequent refreshment to the suffering body. In the case of severe burns especially the tub treatment is said to be a godsend.

MOND GAS.

Discovery of a Gas, For Which Great Things Are Claimed.

A recent consular report from England says that British commercial and scientific circles are much interested in a discovery made by Dr. Ludwig Mond of the great chemical firm of Brunner, Mond & Co., limited. This discovery is a gas for furnaces and gas engines which, it is claimed, can be supplied to consumers at a maximum price of two pence per 1,000 cubic feet.

Mond gas is a "producer gas," made from the cheapest class of small coal and dust, commonly called "bituminous slack." Dr. Mond discovered a process by which this cheap slack can be converted into a clean, gaseous fuel in such a way that a very large proportion of the nitrogen of the coal is recovered as ammonia and converted into sulphate of ammonia, which is a very valuable manure and fertilizer. The distinguishing features of the Mond process are:

The utilization of cheap bituminous slack. The recovery of 90 pounds of sulphate of ammonia (value at present, \$1.04) for every ton of slack gasified.

Low temperature working, so that no clinkers are formed in the producer and the ammonia is not destroyed.

Very perfect regeneration of heat by an ingeniously designed system, using water as a heat carrier.

The production of a clean gas of extremely uniform quality, free from tar and grit and of a higher calorific value than most other producer gases.

Alcohol Motors.

M. Oellers in an address recently delivered before the German Distillers' association, made the following estimates as to the comparative cost per horsepower hour of using gasoline, petroleum, illuminating gas and alcohol. According to his data, the gasoline motor consumes 0.77 pound per horsepower, representing a cost of 31 mills; a petroleum motor 0.88 pounds, at 25 mills; a gas motor costs 21 mills per horsepower, and an alcohol motor uses 0.92 pound at 26 mills. His results, therefore, show that the alcohol motor is cheaper than the gasoline, dearer than the gas and costs about the same as the petroleum.

Milk Preservation.

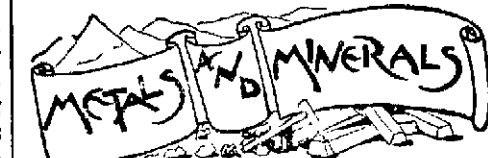
A recently issued report of the Massachusetts state board of health gives some interesting information regarding milk preservation. Of the samples examined by the state analysis 11.6 per cent were found to be adulterated—that is, to contain a preservative. Of these, 12 contained boracic acid, 3 carbonate of soda and by far the larger portion (75) formaldehyde. Experiments made to test the value of these three substances as milk preservatives gave results very much in favor of formaldehyde. The milk undergoing the test was kept at the temperature of the laboratory, about 36 degrees F.

Will Reduce Steamer's Expenses.

Remarkable results have been reported from a change of natural to forced draft on a steamship. Two Scotch boilers are now doing the work that formerly required four, the saving of coal is four tons per day, although the average revolutions have increased three per minute and considerable space been gained for freight.

Kites as a Motive Power.

It is reported that recently a map on the Moselle flew a Malay kite $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and succeeded in towing with it a boat containing six persons against a somewhat swift current. The wind at the time, it is said, was strong, and he could have easily increased the force of traction by flying several kites.



The German chemists Hoffman and Strauss have made an important contribution to our knowledge of the luminous rays emitted by certain minerals by extracting from various minerals a substance which resembles lead in its chemical properties, but which acts in complete darkness upon a photographic plate and emits light which shows a line in the violet portion of the spectrum. The line, however, is not the same as that caused by glowing lead, as it differs from it in position. They think there must be another as yet unknown element in the body of the substance.

More Asphalt at Last.

Large deposits of asphalt have been discovered in the island of Salango off the coast of Ecuador. The only known deposits of any extent have been in the swamps of Trinidad island and in the lakes of Venezuela. So great is the value of the Venezuela deposits that they recently caused international complications. The discovery in the island of Salango is said to be the largest supply of asphalt yet found in the world.

This Year's Platinum Output.

Russia will produce this year 12,000 pounds of platinum. This represents the world's supply of the metal, which will about equal the production of last year. The last purchase of platinum was at the rate of \$300 a pound, so that the value of the output this year will be about \$5,000,000. The mining of this metal, which is confined to the Ural mountains, has progressed but little in the last ten years, which is probably due to the fact that there is practically no competition.

Mining Marble in the Urals.

The existence of marble in the southern Urals has long been known, but only within the past year has any attempt been made to quarry it. Yellow, green, gray, black and white marble are now being taken out, but for want of improved methods much of it is broken.

ICES IN SMALL QUANTITY.

How to Use a Freezer—Things to Learn About Creams and Ices.

Very likely the ice cream freezer in the reader's home is a machine capable of freezing three, four or five quarts. Set it away till a day when you entertain company and purchase a one quart freezer. In the summer a dessert can be prepared in the quart freezer with a piece of ice no larger than you put into the water pitcher simply by the aid of newspaper. Pound the ice almost to a mush, for in a small freezer there is little space between the bucket and the can. I made a bag out of an old rubber blanket. It is waterproof, and none of the moisture oozes away. I put the ice in the bag and reduce it with a large wooden mallet.

Before I begin to use the freezer I have the mixture to be frozen ready and perfectly cold. First I set the can in its place in the bucket. Then I fix the dasher in place, pour in the mixture, fit the can in the socket and turn the crank a few times to see if it is all right. Afterward I put in the ice and salt, allowing three measures of ice to one of salt. Measure it in a dipper and measure correctly, or you will not secure the correct degree of cold. If your supply of ice is limited, tear newspaper into bits and scatter it in small bunches through the ice and salt, tucking it in lavishly when you reach the top of the can. If you are making a frappe or mousse, mix equal parts of salt and ice.

Use a wooden spoon to pack the ice in solidly. Turn the crank slowly and steadily to expose as large a surface as possible to the ice and salt. When the crank begins to turn less easily, work faster, adding more salt and ice if necessary. Fifteen minutes' work generally freezes the contents of a quart can. When the crank has to be pushed laboriously, draw off the water, wipe every morsel of salt and ice from the lid, remove the dasher and with a spoon pack the frozen mixture solid. Put a cork that fits perfectly into the hole in the lid and rub with lard the edge of the cover and the place where it comes. That precaution allows no salt water to leak into the frozen mixture. Repack the freezer, this time using four measures of ice to one of salt, and allow the cream at least one hour to ripen. Cover it with an old blanket, a bit of carpet or newspapers.

To serve remove the can, hold it under a faucet and let cold water wash off all the salt and ice; then place it on a chilled platter or in small dishes. In warm weather I usually set the sherbet cups or ice cream saucers in the refrigerator before I begin serving a meal in which the ice forms a dessert.

There are various things to learn about creams and ices before freezing time begins. If you are using a quart can, never put in more than three half pints of a mixture. It will increase in bulk, and overcrowding a can makes a mess, as well as inviting salt to ooze in.

To the foregoing, in Good Housekeeping, the author appends a simple recipe for lemon ice and some further hints, as follows:

Make a strup of two cups of boiling water and one cup of sugar, letting it boil 20 minutes. When you take it from the fire, add eight tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Allow it to cool, then freeze.

This ice may be elaborated by dotting it with slices of banana, Malaga grapes cut in two and candied cherries.

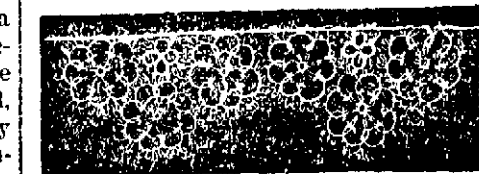
Orange ice is made in exactly the same way, using two cups of water, one cup of sugar, one cup of orange juice, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and the grated rind of a fine fresh orange. By using dark hued blood oranges you have a delicious pomegranate ice of a hue as lovely as the heart of a watermelon.

With Thread and Shuttle.

A pattern for the pretty collar points now so much worn occurs in The Designer.

Materials.—No. 70 lace thread, two shuttles and 15 inches of No. 2 satin ribbon.

Begin with the wheel and make it as follows: 8 p with 2 d s between, close, tie and cut the thread. Then 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to p of the ring, 2 d s, p, 2 d s, close, fasten on the second thread



TATTED COLLAR POINTS.

and make a chain of 4 d s, 5 p with 2 d s between, 4 d s. Alternate the rings and chains until eight of each are made, joining each ring to a p of the center.

Join three of the wheels into a group, as seen in the illustration, and in the space between make a four ringed figure, each ring of 7 d s, 5 p with 3 d s between, 7 d s; join 3 of the rings to the chains of the wheels. Make four of the groups of wheels and join two for each side of the collar.

Sew the lace to the ribbon, leaving one inch of space in front between the sections. Instead of the ribbon a narrow strip of lawn may be used as a foundation, or a stock collar of velvet or silk may be made and the points tacked upon it. Cuff points may be made in the same way as those for the collar. Knitting silk may be used to make the points instead of thread, and the collar and cuffs may then be made in black or color.

Potato Chowder.

To make a potato chowder boil together seven potatoes and three small onions, and when they are done rub them through a strainer. A quart of milk should then be scalded and a tablespoonful of butter added and the potatoes stirred in.

AMONG THE STRAWBERRIES

Deft Ways of Hulling and Washing. Can High Colored Berries Only.

Annually at the arrival of the small fruit season there are a number of things which it would benefit housekeepers, especially the inexperienced, to know, as, for instance, the best ways of hulling, washing and canning strawberries. Good Housekeeping furnishes the following information on these points from such good authority as Mrs. Emma P. Ewing:

Strawberries, except in rare cases, require rinsing or washing to free them of dust and grit, and, as they are much more easily bruised when dry than they are after being wet and are less liable to become bruised in the operation of hulling and washing, I prefer, although contrary to the usual custom, to remove the hull before rinsing or washing the berries. In doing so I find these excellent methods to follow:

To hull strawberries take each berry between the thumb and fingers of the left hand, gather up the hull and stem with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and remove them with a gentle twist. If done carefully, the berry will be left unbruised and uninjured in the least.

To wash strawberries use an earthen bowl, larger at the top than at the bottom, that will hold at least a gallon. Fill the bowl two-thirds full of cold water. Slip the berries carefully from the plates upon which they were laid when hulled into the water and lift and stir them gently with the hands so as to free them of dust and dirt. Pour off the dust and light dirt that rise to the surface of the water and with the hands lift the berries into a flat bottomed sieve and let them drain a few minutes. If more than a quart of berries are to be washed, pour those in the sieve into a dish and wash the remaining berries in a similar manner.

To can strawberries, after the berries have been hulled and washed, crush one-fourth of them, strain out the juice and put it into a preserving kettle. To each pint of juice add a pint of granulated sugar and half a pint of water. Let it simmer 20 minutes; take from the fire and remove the scum. Fill glass cans with the remaining berries and set them on racks or rests in a boiler containing sufficient warm water to cover the racks. Pour the prepared sirup over the berries until the cans are completely filled. Screw on the caps of the cans loosely; add hot water to that in the boiler until it comes half way to the tops of the cans. Put the lid on the boiler; let the water boil half an hour, screw the caps tightly on the cans, cover with a towel to prevent exposure to the cold air, remove from the boiler and set away to cool. When they become perfectly cold, tighten the caps, wrap the cans in paper to protect them from light, and keep in a cool, dry closet.

In many fruits color and flavor are intimately associated and seem almost inseparable, and when such fruits lose their color by cooking they in a large measure lose their flavor also. This is especially true in regard to strawberries, several varieties of which bleach out so much in either canning or preserving that they become practically both colorless and flavorless; hence only high colored strawberries should be selected for such purposes.

Sunshades of the Season.

A very handsome sunshade is made in black satin de chine with three full flounces of black chiffon closely gath-



SOME SWELL PARASOLS.

ered and edged with a black satin hem-stitched border. Above the flounces there is a very pretty handkerchief square of cream lisse ornamented with a design in ivory white lace applique.

A dainty sunshade is carried out in white satin de chine, with an effective trimming of black chiffon and black cluny lace applique.

Quite an uncommon parasol has a natural thorn stick and a handle in biscuit colored wood. It is carried out in ivory white glaze, with a border of pale green stripes.

For ordinary use plainer styles will be the mode, such as those covered with rucked glaze silks in reds, mauves or any other color, the sticks of the same exact hue, finished off with a dainty bow of ribbon.

Notes From The Southern Jeweler.

Chain bracelets—wide straps of wire in finest links, with keyless padlocks—furnish an attractive novelty.

Very chic for summer use will be white cardcases dotted around the edge with spinels or tourmalines.

Of heart shaped pendants and lockets people seem never to grow weary.

The diamond bow brooch with drop pearl pendant remains always a safe and fashionable design to buy.

A very pretty sash brooch shows a turquoise framed by two golden serpents, each resting its head on the stone.

A long, narrow, open diamond furnishes a pleasing new shape in hair brooches.

Prettiest of single strand necklaces are the opal or turquoise matrix beads.

Paris fashions make prominent the gold and silver tags.



Manufactured ice can be produced at a profit of \$2 per ton.

Usually the best corn will be found on the earliest fall plowing.

Education of the farmer is sure to make him dissatisfied with crooked fences and rows of corn.

It is well to remember that the clean cornfield this year is worth as much to the crop on the land next year as to the corn crop this year.

It is worth, so far as the next crop is concerned, not less than a dollar an acre more to have the stubble field plowed in July than in October.

Good farming consists of taking all possible in the way of crops off the land without impairing its fertility. In order to do this there must be a strict observance of the good old rule of give and take.

When a woman gets daft over some measly pug dog, she becomes an all round nuisance to her friends. We never come across one of this sort but we wish she had a pair of twin boys to take up her time.

The agricultural department is experimenting with the date palm for Arizona and New Mexico. Theoretically this palm should do as well there as it does in Arabia, as climatic conditions are almost identical.

If that Minnesota man has really discovered a method whereby granulated sugar can be easily and cheaply made from the juice of the sorghum plant, as he claims, he will easily take rank as one of the great inventors of the new century.

The farm boy should not have to be sent away to college to teach him how to plow a straight furrow, set a straight fence or plant a field of corn so that it will be a pleasure to see it. These things can be best taught upon the farm.

One will see about one-third more little pigs on all farms where the Jersey Red hogs are kept than will be found where any other breed is kept. Whatever demerits may be chargeable to this breed, there is no question as to its prolificness.

Representative Grout, author of the oleomargarine bill which failed at the last session of congress, was recently served with oleomargarine for butter at one of the swell hotels at San Francisco and now is ready to go on the warpath again.

It is too late to be of much use for this season, but it may be well to remember that a mixture of three parts water and one part strong vinegar syringed on to the currant bushes will rid them of the currant worm—at least so writes a valued correspondent.

It is a fact worth noting that while the farmer living north of latitude 42 has only a short season in which to do his outside farm work, he invariably has it better done than does his brother farmer in Missouri and Arkansas, who has nearly two months more time in which to work.

A sensible and businesslike proposition is now being considered by the interior department, being a plan to have set aside the proceeds of the sales of desert lands for the construction of reservoirs, thus storing the surplus waters of the flood seasons for the purposes of irrigation.

Where a farmer has his homestead located so that every passenger on the line of railway can look all over his premises as he passes by such farmer should pay some regard to the tastes of the traveling public by keeping his place so neat and trim that it will be a pleasure to look at it.

A French dairyman, maker of fancy brands of cheese, has got tired of paying a 45 per cent duty on his product, which is mostly used in this country, and has commenced the erection of the largest cheese factory in the world in the state of New York, where he will produce his fancy cheese.

A friend of the writer spent ten days recently in the effort to secure a hired man for his farm who did not own a horse and buggy as a part of his equipment. The man was found at last, but he was a foreigner who had not been here long enough to either speak our language or get the buggy habit.

The record of the gold medal cow at the late Royal Jersey show, held on the island of Jersey, was on a day's trial, two pounds four and a half ounces of butter made from 32 pounds of milk, and this after she had been giving milk for 220 days. Her milk thus tested about seven pounds of butter fat to the hundred.

The man with muscle to sell finds a ready market for his wares than does the man with brains—that is, just common brains. The man with a tanned skin, horny hands and knotted muscular arms was never before so nearly the cock of the walk as he is today.

It costs a man \$1 to order a porter-house steak on a railway dining car, and after he has disposed of it he is forever after a kicker at the quality, rooking and service of the average beefsteak. A butcher whom we know, who had cut tons of steak in his time, told us recently that until he had eaten a dining car steak he never realized the possibilities connected with his business.

Things will never go just smooth in this country until we get a class of young men willing to remain hired men and nice girls equally willing to remain hired girls, and this time is not coming right away, for the flag and the school, the pulpit and newspaper and the air we breathe are each and all at work to make discontented hired men and hired girls, and the glory of America is that this is so.

We noted on a recent trip along the right of way of a western railway not less than 25 varieties of our native flora which are wholly extinct save as they may be found along such rights of way of the roads. These narrow strips, fenced in and never pastured, are preserving not only the native flowers which were so plentiful when the country was first settled, but also several varieties of native grasses.

It used to be a very common thing a hundred years ago for the British authorities to impress men into the naval service of that country, but it has remained for the farmers of Kansas to seize the persons of a gang of tramps and by force of arms compel them to leave the train upon which they were traveling and go to work in the Kansas wheatfields. It is not often that agriculture gets on such a beligerent streak.

A friend wants us to tell him how to identify the old hens from the full grown young hens in his large flock; in other words, how to cull out his two year old hens. While there is no reliable mark or indication, as teeth in a horse or rings on a cow's horn, there is still to the practiced eye a marked difference in the appearance of the aged hens as compared with the young ones. They are more clumsy, heavier, fatter. It is not hard to pick them out.

The weed is rank, coarse, aggressive, lawless, and the delicate flower which has to contend with it for sunshine and fertility has but a poor show, and so we root up the weed and give the better thing a chance. It is just this way in life. The coarse, the unrefined, the vicious, riot in virility and a sort of brute strength, and unless checked and eradicated easily smother out the beautiful and the good in the world. Pull the weeds in the garden, and pull those other and worse weeds also.

A good deal depends upon just how a business is started, for here is the state of Minnesota with its hundreds of creameries as a general rule not operating them upon the Sabbath, while Iowa creameries are run continuously just because the business was so started years ago. This Sunday work is not an easy problem to solve where large numbers of cows are kept. About as much work on the farm is involved in caring for the milk over Sunday as though it were taken to the creamery.

We have lying on the desk before us as we write a head of blue stem wheat, large and well developed, taken from a field of growing succotash, or mixed wheat and oats, and at the base of this head in place of one of the wheat husks is a well developed husk of yellow oats containing two perfectly formed kernels. We have never come across any such hybrid growth in cereal grains before. The men who believe that wheat degenerates into chess might here find some evidence to support their theory.

We know of a man who is a past master in the use of profane and obscene language who is engaged in the very difficult task of trying to bring up three nice boys to be good citizens. He had better let out the job, for it has always been and always will be that boys will more readily adopt the vices which their father practices rather than the morality which he preaches. The greatest privilege which the American boy is in all fairness entitled to is a decent dad to pattern after.

A leading horticulturist said to us a few days ago, "The Clyde strawberry is one of the best things ever given to the growers of small fruits." We are inclined to agree with this statement, for this season, fruiting it in competition with the best known other varieties, it has so easily excelled them all in productiveness and size that too much cannot be said in its favor. If we should give the actual measurements of some of these Clyde berries, we would not be believed and so will not do it.

It told a pitiful little story, the little patch of ground by the side of the poor home, fenced in with pieces of brush and sticks to make a flower bed, and in it a few four o'clocks, pansies and nasturtiums. It spoke of a pale and overworked wife and mother, striving under the most adverse conditions of a shiftless husband, poverty, hogs and poultry running at large, trying in her helpless and feeble way to do a little something to gratify her love for the beautiful. The man who will aid his wife and daughters in gratifying their love of flowers is not only doing his simple duty to his collaborators, but is infinitely refined and benefited himself.

LONGITUDE A HUNDRED.

We are in receipt of several inquiries as to the wisdom of investing in cheap lands which border the line of longitude 100 degrees west and latitude from 42 to 46 north. If we correctly understand the topography, rainfall and climatic conditions of the territory referred to—and we think that we do, for we have examined the land and the conditions personally—we are firmly of the opinion that agriculture—the growing of the common cereal crops of the country and its grasses and roots—as practiced in all the older settled portions of the country is not, taking a series of years, a safe business proposition. The country has its uses, but they are not in the line indicated. There are just two conditions which are constantly liable to defeat man's best work in the effort to raise a crop—an uncertain and deficient rainfall and the hot winds from the southwest, to which may be added incidentally a greater liability to loss by hail than in any other section of the country. The soil is exceedingly fertile and responsive, but the drawbacks referred to are a normal attribute of that section and such as will never be modified or removed by settlement and the cultivation of the soil. This country is one of the best sheep sections in the United States. It is also a good cattle country, and fine horses can be raised there, and its uses lie on these lines. The value of these lands must therefore be based upon what they may be worth for these purposes, bearing in mind the fact that if one acre will pasture a cow in the luxuriant blue grass meadows of Iowa it will take a good deal more than one acre to keep the same cow in the territory mentioned. We cannot undertake to say what such lands are worth for these stock growing purposes further than to say that an acre of blue grass in Iowa or Illinois is worth not less than \$50 as pasture land. It should be said that there will come seasons, like the present one, when the rainfall will be ample and when splendid crops of all the cereals may be raised, as will be done this year, and it is possible that improved methods of cultivating the soil will be discovered and adopted whereby the moisture and rainfall will be better conserved, but the ample rainfall is the exception, and it is pretty hard to conserve moisture when there is none to conserve. Summing up, we would say if such lands are bought it should be on their value as stock ranges and not as grain producing lands.

FUTURE PRICES.

We are asked how long present paying prices for farm products will be likely to continue. Prices for what the farmer raises and has to sell are based wholly upon the demand for such produce; this demand comes partially from other lands and mostly from the nonproducers of our own country. Good prices imply ability of the consumer to buy, and he is able to buy only as he is sure of steady and profitable employment. Just so long as mine, factory and railway are running on full time and paying good wages to employees just so long will the farmer receive good prices for what he has to sell. If the country is wise enough to avoid rushing into a period of crazy speculation and inflated values—just keeps up the present steady and prosperous pace—there is no prospect of any marked decline from present prices of farm produce.

HOW MANY HOURS?

We are asked how many hours' work a day a farmer has a right to demand of his hired men. That depends. Ten hours make a pretty big day's work if a fellow attends right to business. Twelve hours will be expected in most cases, and from 14 to 16 hours will be squeezed out of a fellow by some men if the hired man doesn't kick. We know of one very successful farmer who runs his farm on the ten hour plan, this time to include the doing of chores as well as the work in the field. It is only rarely that this rule is broken, and no man keeps his farm work up in better shape than he. Ten hours are enough for the teams and enough for the men. With all the improved facilities for doing farm work the ten hour day is coming for the farm, just as it obtains in other lines of work.

If one will take a map of northern Asia and trace out the route of the new Siberian railway, it will be found that it traverses a latitude similar to that occupied by our northern states and were climatic and soil conditions the same as here a vast empire where the common cereals might be produced in almost unlimited quantity would soon be open to settlement, but much of this continent occupies such an elevated plane that only in places, often few and far between, can crops be successfully grown, the great elevation—from 10,000 to 15,000 feet—converting the land into an arctic and barren desert. The cereal producers of this country have nothing to fear from Siberian competition.

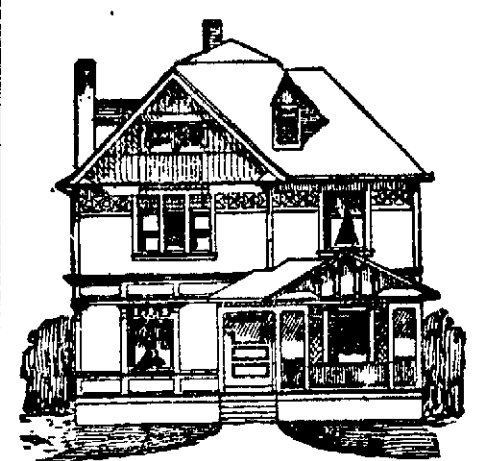
We were favored with an assortment of government seeds this spring in common with thousands of others. For the fun of the thing we planted them, and as each packet of seeds has printed upon it a formal request that a report be made of the product of such seed we give it. A packet purporting to contain a choice variety of muskmelon proved to be the most ordinary kind of cucumber, and a package of beets showed up as radishes. If we cannot have congressmen without this annual farce of seed distribution, let us get along without the lower house for awhile.

Joe Trigg

A CENTER HALL HOUSE.

Skillfully Planned \$3,000 Dwelling That Has Many Admirable Points.

We show herewith designs for a center hall house of 32 feet front; hence it could very comfortably be placed on a 40 foot lot. The reception hall plan was originally developed from a desire to build a house having large accommodation at a relatively small cost. The hall was made in the shape of a sitting room or reception room, as the case might be, so that the space which has originally been wast-

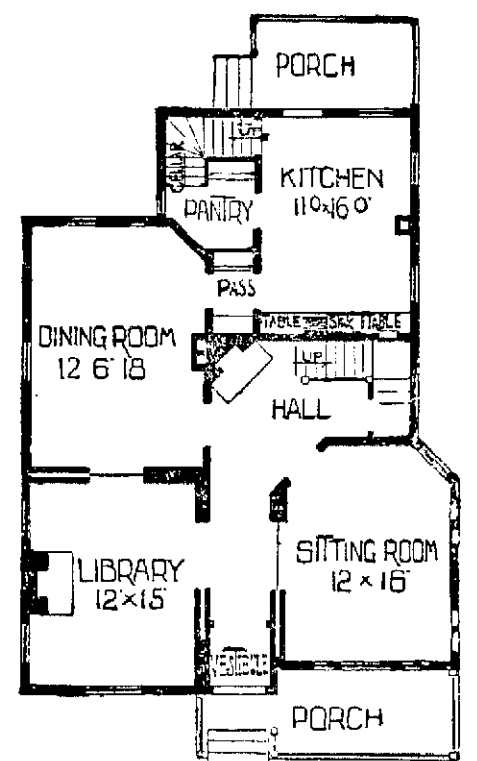


FRONT ELEVATION.

ed in a hall was converted into a room. This is the genesis and substance of the reception hall.

In this plan there is an indication of what may be done in a small building built for a relatively small sum of money. There is a connection between the hall and sitting room which in the reception hall idea gives the house the appearance of sumptuousness. On the other hand, there are the means of separation which are often desirable in any room. On the other side of the hall are the library and dining room. They bear their proper relation to the hall, though maybe not their proper relation to one another. In the strict sense a library should probably have no connection with the dining room. However, individual preference and requirements may naturally control matters of this kind. The plan shows a grate in the library and one in the hall.

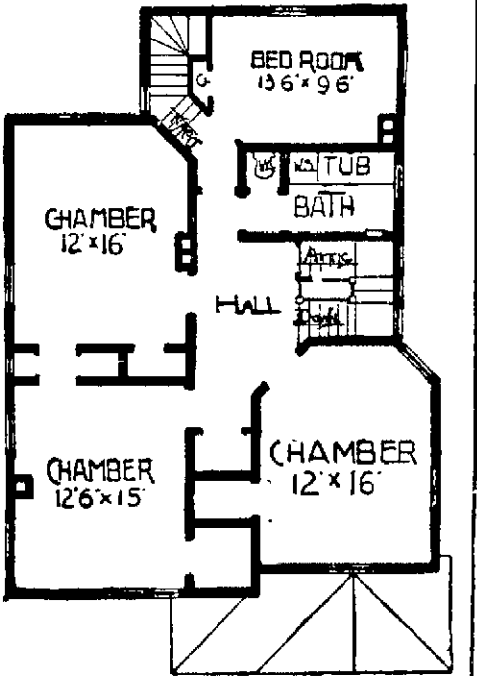
One thing which the development of the reception hall idea has done for all buildings is to make the hall itself of more interest. In former times it was a mere passage, often a narrow one, with a small window, leading to the stairway. In this



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

plan, which is in a measure typical of what may be done, the end of the stair hall is entirely given up to a broad window, which throws great floods of light down into the hall. Thus one coming into the hall from the outside comes toward the light rather than into a dark end, which is so often characteristic of the old stair hall.

The kitchen in this house is almost ideal in its arrangement and completeness. It could not be more satisfactory in a house costing ten times the amount of money. In truth, kitchens are often planned in connection with large establishments which would be a great burden to people of ordinary means. In this plan we have the proper passage, containing china closet, between dining room and kitchen. Plain sheets of cathedral glass in the passage doors would obscure the view, and at the same time they would give light to this passage in an agreeable manner. The kitchen tables, the sink and drainboard are arranged along the kitchen wall in an ideal manner. They are close to the dining room passage and not far removed from the range. One working at the table and sink would be by the range by merely turning around.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

Conveniently connected with this kitchen are the pantry, the cellar way, the back stairway and the rear porch.

From the front stairway one lands in a central hall on the second floor, whence one may readily reach any one of three chambers, the linen closet or the bathroom. Coming up from below in the rear there is a direct and independent passage into the servant's room. This hall may be separated from the front stairway by a door. One having a love for a large number of ample closets would be wholly satisfied by this plan.

Such a building could be finished at a cost of from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

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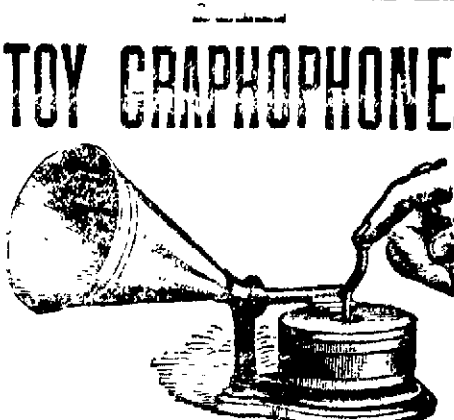
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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1897.
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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 50.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

The last census report contains reassuring news for Alabama. The total voting population of the state has gained 8.1 per cent in literacy. The white voting population has gained 2.1 per cent and the negro population has gained 7.3 per cent, showing a much more rapid advance by the negro than by the white voter.

The American Economist says that this may be called an era of high prices—that is, good prices that are profitable to all. And yet there is no complaint. Americans have learned that cheapness and little or nothing to buy with, because we get so little for what we have to sell, most of which is labor, cannot compare with good profits and plenty to buy with.

The Union Reform party, the members of which have one plank, the referendum, polled 5,700 votes for President last year, of which 4,284 were in this state, where the party originated, 673 in Illinois, and the balance in Arkansas, Indiana and Maryland. The United Christian party, limited to two states, Iowa and Illinois, last year polled 1,000 votes.

The railroads of the country are said to be stronger at the present day than ever before, and this after spending hundreds of millions of dollars in improving their physical condition and to increase their facilities. It is a long time since anyone suggested that any one of the larger systems, or even any one of the smaller roads, had a floating debt. That term has, temporarily at least, dropped out of railway and financial nomenclature.

The Ohio State Journal presents the picture of an opposition army split from stem to stern, with the alleged leaders leading factional divisions and general disgust among the common voters. "McLean and Johnson," it says, "are at swords points; Bryan, the national leader of the party, is busy crucifying McLean; McLean is daily attacking the candidate for the governorship, while the plain people who believe free silver is the thing in spite of defeat are arranging this week to voice an angry protest against what they consider the surrender of a vital principle."

The average housekeeper has been paying comparatively little attention to the news about the failure of the corn crop, but reports concerning a possible potato famine will be apt to gain her immediate attention, for few are the families on whose tables the succulent tuber is not served at least once a day every day in the year. Massillon housekeepers need not be anxious on this score. The crop of potatoes below the Ohio river may be short, but there are indications of good crops in Ohio and Pennsylvania. By the time we begin to lay in our winter stores the prices will be about as usual.

The first of a series of bulletins on farm areas, their value and the value of their products, which are certain to be of great interest, has just been issued by the census bureau. It deals with the farm lands of the territory of Arizona, in which it is shown that there are now 5,809 farms; that the total value of land, improvements, implements and live stock is \$29,196,877, being an increase of 161.9 per cent, in the last ten years. Accompanying the bulletin is an interesting chapter on the progress of irrigation since 1890, to which is due the successful growing of hay, forage, cereals, vegetables, fruits and other crops. 4,210 of the 5,809 farms in the territory are irrigated.

The lapse of three years which Andre, who started for the North pole in a balloon, fixed as the extreme limit for his return, has revived interest in his fate. A Norwegian captain of much Arctic experience has a theory which is interesting. He says it is a fact which is probably familiar to all Arctic explorers, that after the slightest humidity of the atmosphere the masts and sails of vessels are quickly coated with ice. When Andre started, wet snow was falling and the balloon would soon be ice coated. Its buoyancy would be overweighed and it could not remain aloft. The wind would carry it in the direction of Franz Joseph Land, between which and Nova Zembla it would probably fall into the sea. If the captain's idea is correct, the wreck may ultimately be found on one or the other of these coasts.

A curious feature of the drouth in Nebraska is the fact that a certain body of religious enthusiasts declare in their meetings that the troubles which are now vexing the state are due entirely to

the turning away of the people from religion to the pursuit of the almighty dollar. They declare that the punishment has just begun, and that the experience in Egypt as told in the bible is about to be repeated. Oddly enough the last drouth occurred seven years ago and Nebraska has really had seven years of unusual plenty. The religious enthusiasts cite this as proof that seven years of famine now confronts the West. The past few years of Republican prosperity, however, has enabled the farmers to pay off their mortgages and lay up money, so their alleged punishment will probably not be any harder than they can bear.

The declaration of District President Robert Legg, of the United Mine Workers of America, that the organization of the Massillon Coal Mining Company has aroused no alarm among miners, but on the contrary causes satisfaction, voices a feeling generally expressed along this line. Mr. Legg says that it has always been found that a large concern is easier to deal with than a small one. This is true. The magnitude of the interests involved is such that leaders on both sides, realizing their responsibilities, are anxious to settle all differences amicably and with this end in view are more likely to treat more cordially and dispassionately with each other than when the welfare of fewer men and companies is at stake. As Mr. Legg says, the day of the one mine strike is over. It is probably true, too, that the day of larger strikes, of bitter and prolonged struggles between miners and operators, is fast drawing to a close.

SOME ANCIENT HOT SPELLS.

By taking a glance at some of the high temperatures of the past, it appears that this summer is not so warm after all. According to M. S. Kennan, in the Boston Post, the heat was so intense in France and Germany in the year 627 that all the springs dried up. This is pretty far back, but coming down to the eighteenth century Mr. Kennan has discovered that the heat in several French departments during the summer of 1705 was equal to the heat in a glass furnace. Meat could be cooked by merely exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dared venture out between noon and 4 p. m. In 1718 many shops had to be closed and the theaters never opened their doors for several months. Not a drop of water fell during six months. In 1733 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1799 the heat at Bologna was so intense that a large number of people were stifled. In July, 1798, the heat became intolerable. Vegetables were burned up and fruit dried upon the trees. Meat spoiled in an hour.

The rivers ran dry in several provinces during 1821. Expedients had to be devised for grinding corn. In 1822 a protracted heat spell was accompanied by storms and earthquakes. During the drouth legions of mice overran Lorraine and Alsace, committing incalculable damage. In 1832 the heat brought about cholera in France. Twenty thousand persons fell victims at Paris alone. Last, but not least, Mr. Kennan asserts that in Paris in 1815 the thermometer marked 125 degrees in the sun. Who can complain of a short spell of 91-in-the-shade temperature in the face of records such as these?

RECENT RAILWAY ABSORPTION

The Review of Reviews for August contains an illustrated and statistical article on "The Recent Great Railway Combinations," by H. T. Newcomb, editor of the Railway World. Mr. Newcomb is an expert writer on railroad topics and has had unusual opportunities for acquiring facts regarding the great systems recently amalgamated. The question, how far is the concentration of the control of American railways to go, is answered as follows:

The economic advantages of absolute unification of control are so great that it may be expected that the movement will not cease until unification has been completely accomplished. Such unification is, however, very far in the future. At present, what is clearly indicated is the ultimate grouping of the lines which serve certain regions. Not many decades can probably elapse before the lines south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, with the possible exception of those mainly engaged in carrying grain from the northwestern states to the gulf of Mexico, are combined. Later a combination of the east and west lines, from the Atlantic to the grain producing regions and north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, may be expected. Another probable line of concentration will affect the lines connecting the Mississippi river with the Pacific coast, and this may at first take the form of two separate systems, one north and the other south of the Missouri-Iowa state line.

The most spectacular of all propositions, and that most frequently announced in the daily press, is the least likely. There will be no line under one management from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Such a combination would introduce the very complication that it is the purpose of the leaders of the railway world to prevent. Railway corporations and banking syndicates may seek extra territorial influence, or may feel the necessity of gaining strategic footholds; but there will be no combinations of railways situated, respectively, east and west of the line formed by the Mississippi river from its mouth to St. Louis, and running from that point to Chicago, until the territorial combinations suggested have been effected.

HER JOURNEY'S END

Peacefully Mrs. Spuhler
Passes Away.

ENJOYED UNUSUAL HEALTH

All Her Life She Had Been Singularly Free from Ordinary Ills, and After Death the Physicians Could Find No Traces of Disease—The Funeral Thursday—Other Deaths.

Mrs. Margaret Spuhler, aged 86 years, passed away at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Julia Meek, of 103 West Main street. She died of no disease. The physicians say that her system is free from all the usual causes of death—she had simply reached the end of her journey, and peacefully and naturally laid down life's burden. Recently Mrs. Spuhler sustained a fall, but the surgeon states that the resulting injuries cannot be connected with her death. All her life she had been singularly free from aches and ills.

Mrs. Spuhler was the widow of the late John T. Spuhler, who died in 1860. She was a native of Germany, but emigrated to this country more than a half century ago, coming direct to Massillon. Her maiden name was Wagner. Her marriage took place in Germany. Mr. Spuhler was a marble-cutter. She leaves seven children—Mrs. George Kramer, Mrs. Julia Meek, Mrs. Wayne Matthews, Jacob, John and Louis Spuhler, of this city, and Mrs. H. M. Graybill, of Uhrichsville.

Mrs. Spuhler was a member of St. John's Evangelical church. Funeral services will be held in the church on Thursday. The hour will be announced tomorrow.

MRS. JOHN SOUAR.

Mrs. H. C. Souar Monday left for New York, being called thither by the death of her sister, Mrs. John Souar.

EDWARD KUČENSKI.

Edward Kucenski, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kucenski, of Pauls, died Sunday. Funeral services were held at the residence Tuesday morning, the Rev. L. H. Barry officiating.

MRS. CHARLOTTE MENDLEIN.

Mrs. Charlotte Mendlein, aged 73 years, died at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, of old age, at her home, two miles northwest of the city. Mrs. Mendlein was the widow of the late John Mendlein, who died in 1873. She was born in Bavaria, Germany, but had spent the past fifty-five years in this country, practically all of the period in this county. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schworm. Her marriage took place in Massillon in 1848. Mrs. Mendlein leaves seven children—Mrs. Zacharias Lucas, Mrs. Charles Ritter, Miss Louisa, Miss Margaret, George and Charles Mendlein, of Massillon, and William Mendlein, of Canton. Mrs. Mendlein was an aunt of G. F. Schworm, of this city. Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock at the residence and at 2 o'clock at St. John's Evangelical church, Tuesday afternoon.

THOMAS MYERS.

Thomas Myers, aged 39 years, a patient at the state hospital, died Saturday night. The body was shipped to Steubenville, Sunday. The deceased leaves a wife and several children. He was a laundryman.

JOHN THOMAS SMITH.

John Thomas Smith, the two-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Smith, died at the Smith residence, 196 West Main street, at 6:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The immediate cause of his death was convulsions, induced, attending physicians think, by heat prostration. The child appeared to be as hale and hearty as usual on Monday evening, showing no evidence of illness until Tuesday morning.

The funeral services will be held at the residence on Friday morning. The hour will be announced later.

STOLE MONEY AND JEWELRY.

A Sneak Thief Enters the Residence of D. S. Saners.

James Hendry and Kent Yost observed a colored man dash from the residence of D. S. Saners, at the corner of East and Main streets, at 9 o'clock Monday evening, and at the same time heard a cry of "stop thief!" They gave chase to the colored man, but he escaped down an alley. The man stole some jewelry and a small sum of money belonging to a domestic. The latter saw the thief as he was leaving the house, and says she will be able to identify him.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 30, 1901:

LADIES.
Wilson, Mrs. L. W.
MRS.
Anderson, Hurd
Carpenier, H. M.
McKee, Wm.
Martin, C. L.
Ostrander, Geo.
Rodgers, John O.
Schwartz, Emilie
Shetler, S. O.
Slay, Geo.
Starr, J. T.

FOREIGN.
Blinder, Johan
Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.
Louis A. Koons, P. M.

Don't be satisfied with temporary relief from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure permanently and completely removes this complaint. It relieves permanently because it allows the tired stomach perfect rest. Dieting won't rest the stomach. Nature receives supplies from the food we eat. The sensible way to help the stomach is to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure, which digests what you eat and can't help but do you good. Chas. W. Cupples, 189 West Tremont street, Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Niece of Fred. N. Thompson Died at Youngstown.

A telegram came today announcing that Mrs. George Waffle, a niece of Frederick N. Thompson, had been burned to death Monday night. Her home and household goods were also totally destroyed. Mrs. Waffle was 30 years old and lived in this city for a number of years. In the same house with the Waffle family lived Lee Porter, a brother of G. N. Porter, of this city. His household goods were also destroyed. Messrs. Thompson and Porter will leave this evening or tomorrow morning for Youngstown.

HE DIED SENSELESS

Frank Seiler Never Recovered Consciousness.

FATAL FALL AT A GULLY.

Death Took Place at 8:45 O'clock Monday Night—The Deceased was 40 Years Old, and Leaves a Wife and Six Small Children—Was Member of C. M. B. A.

All that surgery could do was done for Frank Seiler, who sustained a fracture to his skull by a fall, but without avail. Death occurred at 8:45 o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Seiler never recovered consciousness. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Catholic church at 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

Mr. Seiler was 40 years old. He leaves a wife and six children, the oldest fourteen years and the youngest fourteen months old. One brother, Joseph Seiler, survives the deceased. Mr. Seiler was born in Cincinnati, but had lived nearly all his life in Massillon. His marriage took place in 1886. Mrs. Seiler is a daughter of Mrs. Julia Wittmann and a sister of Policeman Julius Wittmann. The deceased carried life insurance in Branch No. 4, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Mr. Seiler was associated with William Vogt in the execution of stone masonry contracts. He was himself an expert workman. The accident responsible for his death occurred Monday at the gully on the Navarre road, midway between this city and Navarre, where Messrs. Seiler and Vogt were tearing away a bridge preparatory to the construction of a stone culvert. Mr. Seiler, removing stone from an abutment, was precipitated into the gully by the caving of earth on which the stones rested.

BRIDE CHANGED HER MIND.

J. Ridenbaugh's Dream of Happiness is Shattered.

A dispatch from New Albany, Ind., says that when Mrs. Flora Kagle told John Ridenbaugh, of Massillon, who came to marry her, that she had changed her mind, he forthwith consulted the police as to what punishment could be inflicted upon his faithless bride. He said he became acquainted with Mrs. Kagle through a matrimonial agency. The police advised him to bring breach of promise proceedings.

Ridenbaugh lives with his daughter, Mrs. Stigenbauer, at 29 South West street. He is a widower, aged 55, and has a family of grown children. Mrs. Stigenbauer says her father left two weeks ago, whether or for what purpose she said she did not know. Mrs. Kagle is 48 years old, and has two daughters.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

Interiors of Temple and Church Being Frescoed.

The frescoing of the interior of the First Methodist Episcopal church, the contract for which is held by a Chicago firm, will be commenced August 1. The improvements will be extensive.

Bryant Brothers, of Columbus, have begun the improvement of the interior of the Masonic temple. The lodge, dining and club rooms are to be frescoed.

THERE ARE MANY ROADS

The Finger Posts Marking the Many Paths of Present Day Troubles All Seem to Point the Same—Lack of Nerve Force.

Day-by-day the columns of this paper bring new evidence from Massillon people of the great work being done by Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills—why they accomplish so much is easily explained—they are prepared with an eye single to restoring Nerve Force—they accomplish this object which no other medicine in the world has ever been able to do—that's why hundreds of Massillon people offer their testimony.

Mrs. E. F. Diehm, of 78 Akron street, Massillon, O., says: "I was nervous, run down and generally miserable—lacked energy and life. I was told Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills would cure this condition, and got some at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street. They certainly did, as I feel steady in nerves and generally strong and energetic. They are a good tonic and no mistake."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.

Banking by Mail

is a special feature of our business. By our system you can bank by mail with safety. Persons residing in small towns where the banks cannot afford to pay interest on small deposits can send their money to us by mail and it will bring 4 per cent interest. Send for our booklet, all about banking by mail or in person—free. Prudential Trust Co., 6124 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.



TUB TRUTHS.

A DROP of ink will color a whole glass of water. It is an inch of yeast which makes a pan of bread rise, and a single cake of soap containing unabsorbed alkali can ruin a hundred times its cost in laces and fine embroidery. After all, is it wise to take such risks with common soap? Of course you can get along without Ivory Soap. So can a wagon without axle grease—but it goes hard.

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RETURNED EARLY.

Excursionists Get Back Shortly After 9.

MR. RIMMELE'S ESCAPE.

Rolled Between Two Moving Trains at Clinton—The Full Sporting Programme Was Not Carried Out—Honors Divided Between Two Shops

Early returning hours were the fortune of the eight hundred or more of excursionists who attended the annual picnic of Russell & Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, at Silver Lake on Tuesday. The two sections arrived in the city at 9:05 and 9:15 respectively, having left the lake at 6:30 and 7 o'clock. The time on both morning and return trips was slow, trains being run very slowly over the M. & C. branch to Clinton. Between Clinton and the lake, over the C. & A. C., however, the service was good and the time fast. On the return trip, Herbert Rimmelle, who resides in Waechter street, this city, had a miraculous escape from death or severe injury. At Clinton, while the transfer to the branch was being made, the second section of the excursion caught up with the first, and the two trains were running side by side on sidings. Mr. Rimmelle, thinking that the second section, which was the lighter, was passing the first, and would arrive in Massillon sooner, essayed to alight from the latter, between the trains moving at a fair rate and board the second. In alighting, however, he lost his footing in some manner, and turned a complete somersault. While rolling, however, he managed to keep away from the wheels of the cars. He regained his feet without assistance, and without sustaining the slightest injury, although the affair undoubtedly moved him to some talk thinking during the remainder of the trip home.

The weather, which for a picnic could not be excelled, a charming lake and sylvan groves, whose beauty and advantages were already familiar to many of the excursionists, and with the cities of Akron and Cuyahoga Falls within easy reach by street car, but few who attended the picnic failed today to report an enjoyable time. The lake grounds have undergone many changes, all for the better, since the grocers' picnic of four years ago was held there. A score or more of new cottages have been erected, a new and spacious dancing pavilion has been built, a switch laid direct to the grounds from the main line of the C. & A. C., walks laid in all directions through the dense shrubbery, while new things innumerable catch the eye on all sides. The table arrangements for the picnicers could not be surpassed.

The programme of sports was not carried out as advertised. On the arrival of the excursionists in the morning the race track was found to be in miserable condition, and lake employees with a scraper only succeeded in getting it into shape about the time that the picnicers were ready to eat their suppers.

The men's bicycle race, one mile, took place in the morning and was won by Garrigues, with Turk a slow second. Their prizes were selections to the value of \$5 and \$2.50 respectively.

The baseball game, however, between the teams from the Russell Engine Company and Russell & Company, was the much anticipated event of the day. It was called at about 2:30 o'clock, and the rivalry between the enthusiasts of the two concerns was shown by the amount of rooting that was done. The earlier half of the game was intensely exciting, although toward the end the boys from the old shop forged ahead without much apparent effort. The final score was 9 to 3. The winners and losers were awarded prizes of \$15 and \$5 respectively.

ly. The team played as follows: Engine Company—Jones, c.; Crossland, p.; Heisler, ss.; Hardgrove, 1b.; B. Heyman, 2b.; Wiseman, 3b.; Geis, lf.; Bowsher, cf.; Kline, rf. Russell & Company—Shearlag, c.; Heyman, p. and ss.; Nydegger, ss. and p.; Featheringham, 1b.; Myers, 2b.; Snyder, 3b.; Meisner, lf.; Koons, cf.; Fisher, rf.

Although perhaps not so much anticipated as the baseball game, the tug-of-war between teams of the two shops proved to be as exciting, if not more so than the baseball game. The men from Russell & Company's shop were lighter in weight, but the effort they made was truly heroic, and when after three minutes of tugging amid intense cheering they were finally dragged step by step across the tape, their defeat was almost as glorious as victory. Men on both teams were almost exhausted. Those who held the engine company's end of the rope were Richards, Bowsher, Krisher, Rellick, (Garrigues), Derby, Dingelstadt, Workman, Roller and Fisher. Russell & Company's team were Hyman, Kratsch, Pflug, Brant, Fidler, Krebs, Brahm, Genet, Oehl and Ress. The winning and losing teams received \$15 and \$5 as rewards for their exertions.

The prize waltz was won by Joseph Ehret and Miss Bennett. The cake walk did not take place, through the inability of the committee to secure entries.

The girls' foot race was run in the morning, but when the judges took the names of winners, they found that all contestants were either from Akron or Kent. No prizes were therefore awarded.

Dancing was in order the greater part of the day. The amusement committee was composed of Albert Ellis, Edward Fisher, C. R. Higerd, William Worthington, Edward Clementz, Frederick Friecker, L. M. Holcomb and J. Lyndon Hoover.

A Minister's Good Work.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says the Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

If the action of your bowels is not easy and regular serious complications must be the final result. DeWitt's Little Early Risers will remove this danger. Safe, pleasant and effective. C. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

O. O. Buck, Beirne, Ark., says: "I was troubled with constipation until I bought DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Since then have been entirely cured of my old complaint. I recommend them." Chas. W. Cupples, 189 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Eruptions, cuts, burns, scalds and sores of all kinds quickly healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Certain cure for piles. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure you get the original—DeWitt's. C. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

W. G. Paul, who was recently hurt in a fall from a bridge, is much improved. A contract has been let for the building of a town hall at Sebring, at a cost of \$4,600.

Mrs. John F. Smith, of Warren, is visiting her niece, Mrs. R. W. Johns, in Green street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bell have returned from Toledo, where they visited relatives for a week.

Mrs. A. Burkle and son, Louis, left on Sunday for a several weeks' visit with relatives in Cleveland.

William Rieder, a state hospital attendant, is spending his vacation with his parents, at Maysville.

Mrs. Frank Krisher, of New Philadelphia, is visiting relatives east of the city. Mr. Krisher, who accompanied her, has returned home.

Miss Ella Crawford, Miss Jennie Patterson, Mrs. Minnie Vogt, William Ritter, Jesse Higginbotham and Andrew Krenrich left Monday evening for Buffalo.

Ralph Hipp is quite ill from the effects of a partial sunstroke sustained Saturday while at the plant of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company, west of the city.

Mrs. James Marshall, of Cleveland, formerly Miss Rose Jacoby, and Master Frank Marshall, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Marshall's grandfather, Michael Young, at 342 South East street.

Robert M. Wilhelm, father of the Hon. Geo. W. Wilhelm, suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home in Sugar Creek township, last Saturday. Owing to his advanced age, his condition is extremely critical.

The Rev. D. A. Schaeffer, of Hamilton, pastor of the Episcopal church at that place, is a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. E. McConnell, west of the city. Mr. Schaeffer formerly resided in West Brookfield.

At Upper Sandusky, on Saturday, Marsh Lindsay and Willis Miller, recently convicted of the murder of William C. Johnson, were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Both received the sentence as if it was a joke.

Dr. Culbertson was called upon Sunday afternoon to take six stitches in the foot of a boy named Sewell, residing near the brick works west of the city. The lad stated that a baseball player with spikes on his shoes had tramped on the injured member.

Sheriff F. S. Kelley, of Summit county, has declared war on the German societies and others who have been selling beer at Sunday picnics throughout the county. Trouble is anticipated for the sheriff and his deputies next Sunday if they try to enforce the order.

Charles E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station, sent for a specimen of the fly-killing flower discovered recently. He sent this request to the discoverer, who wrote back that all the flowers were carried away months ago. Mr. Thorne said that a Kansas friend called his attention to the newspaper article on the subject.

The Rev. Wm. J. Hyde, pastor of the Orrville M. E. church, will preach at the West Lebanon M. E. church on Friday and Saturday nights this week, also on next Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and administer the holy sacrament. The pastor of the West Lebanon church asks a full attendance of the members and christian public on all of the above services.

W. J. Strobel, for many years the Massillon agent for the Adams Express Company, has resigned his position, the resignation going into effect on Sunday. Ill health compelled Mr. Strobel to retire from the position. C. E. Brooks, formerly a railway messenger for the company out of Pittsburg, has been appointed to the position, and assumed his duties yesterday.

Robert Legg and William Morgan, of East Greenville, were in the city, Monday, on business in connection with the annual picnic of the East Greenville Court of Foresters, to be held in A. L. Young's grove, on Saturday, August 17. Mayor Wise, ex-Labor Commissioner John P. Jones and State Representative R. A. Pollock are to be the speakers. Mr. Morgan will be the president of the day.

A trolley that will not jump the wire when going around a curve has been invented by George Lofft, of Norwalk, and a number of them are now in trial use on several electric roads. The trolley, which is self-oiling, is so constructed that the two sides revolve independently of each other, so that in going around a curve one side revolves one way and the other in the opposite direction.

The Ohio crop bulletin of the United States weather bureau for the week ending July 29, shows: Temperature excessive; local showers relieved drought in northeast third and southeastern counties; corn benefited where rain occurred, but injured somewhat by accompanying high winds; in central and southwest corn much damaged by drought, condition critical; oats good; potatoes and gardens poor; tobacco injured; good crop of peaches ripening; winter apples scarce; some dry rot in grapes; pastures drying up.

While crossing the Erie railway tracks at Akron, Sunday evening, W. G. Matson, his wife, son and daughter were struck by a passenger train. The vehicle was demolished and the horse killed. Several feet from the crossing the two-year-old boy was found dead and the daughter, aged 6 years, was also found with her skull crushed. Mrs. Matson had both arms broken and she will probably die. Mr. Matson escaped with a few bad bruises. The family was out for a pleasure drive.

James A. Hamilton and son, Harry G., on Saturday purchased of Kriebel & Natzger the plant and good-will of the Orrville Crescent. The new owners are to take possession August 1st. The Messrs. Hamilton will combine the office of the Massillon Daily Times and the job printing office of Harry G. Hamilton with the Crescent. This will give the new firm great facilities and a wealth of material for all kinds of work. James A. Hamilton was for many years the editor of the Crescent and managed the paper in a way that made it one of the best in the county.—Wooster Republican.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Sarah Jones were held at the South Waechter street residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Waite, Sunday afternoon. The Rev. O. P. Foust officiated. The pallbearers were J. F. Gaddis, C. C. Roan, T. D. Gray, Julius Breckel, Godfrey Maier and Charles Evans. Burial took place at West Brookfield. Many persons from out of town attended the funeral, among them being Mrs. Frank Humble and Miss Humble, of Akron; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, of Canal Dover; Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lucknor, Mrs. Handel, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, of Mineral City; Mrs. George Phillips, of Cambridge.

WEST LEBANON COAL CO.

Alleged Cause of Trouble Between the Stockholders.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer publishes the following concerning the trouble between the stockholders of the West Lebanon Coal Company, which resulted in an application for the appointment of a receiver: "The suit brought by Dan R. Hanna against the West Lebanon Coal Company will be considered by J. A. Beidler and other parties to the suit in Congressman Beidler's office today. The petition in the suit will be thoroughly discussed and a decision in regard to the matter will be reached, it is expected, before the close of the conference.

"The property of the West Lebanon Coal Company," said Mr. Beidler today, "is the most valuable one in the entire Massillon district. The organizers of the Massillon coal combine, including Hanna, have been attempting to purchase my interest in the property for a great deal less than its true value. Failing in this, legal measures have been resorted to in order to secure the property if possible."

"Further than this Mr. Beidler would say nothing, except that a plan of action would probably be decided upon at the conference today. Dan Hanna continues his policy of silence in regard to the suit, saying that the matter is in the hands of his attorneys and entirely outside of his hands. Other coal men are greatly interested in the outcome of the suit, but will not publicly express any opinion as they do not desire to mix in with the trouble. According to one dealer the suit is a play by the new combine to get its hands on the Lebanon mines by force if possible. It is stated that the property is essential to the successful issue of the plans laid by the recently formed trust. 'If the property remains outside of the combine,' said the dealer, 'it will be a constant source of worry to the combine promoters. It really amounts to a battle between the trust and individual owners.' Mr. Beidler will not discuss the alleged wrongful actions charged in the petition until after the conference called for today in his office."

ORIGIN IS NOT KNOWN.

A Mysterious Fire Destroys a Barn, Grain and Live Stock.

A fire of unknown origin destroyed a barn on the property of Adam Byers, a few hundred yards beyond the western city limits, between 10 and 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Considerable hay, wheat, corn and two hogs were destroyed with the barn. A horse was rescued. Mr. Byers carried \$200 insurance. His loss exceeds that amount by several hundred dollars.

FELL FROM A TRAIN.

A C. L. & W. Brakeman Sustains a Broken Arm.

L. W. Diederich, of Bridgeport, a Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway freight brakeman, fell from his train, at the local station, shortly before midnight, Monday, and broke an arm. Dr. Culbertson reduced the fracture. Diederich formerly lived in this city.

Hundred Year Clubs

Are becoming numerous. The idea is to promote longevity. It is interesting to note that the means through which long life is to be obtained, is food and the stomach. Long life and good health are not possible unless the stomach does its work properly. There is a way to make it, if it does not. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an ideal strength restorer. If you would be cured of dyspepsia, indigestion, belching, constipation, insomnia, nervousness, biliousness, try the Bitters. Everybody should try it to help nature rid the blood of all impurities. It possesses valuable curative properties, and as a specific for malaria, fever and ague, it is unequalled. Don't fail to give it a trial, but be sure you get the genuine.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends, especially the Ladies' Society of St. John's Evangelical church and Mrs. Baumgardner, for the kindness shown during the illness and death of our mother.

MENDLEIN CHILDREN.

Dr. Fennel's GOLDEN RELIEF
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, A TRAIL SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATION
Sorethroat, Hoarseness, (3 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough, "Croup," Forming Fevers, GRIP
CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT
In one to thirty minutes
By Dealers. The 50c size by mail \$1.00, 3 for \$2.50.
For Sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

New Ruling Regarding Use of Stamps.

EARLY MORNING WEDDING.

Petition Filed in Common Pleas Court Asking for Sale of Mudbrook Church—Probate Court Notes and Transfers of Real Estate.

CANTON, July 31.—Probate Judge Augst is in receipt of a letter from Frank McCord, collector of revenue for the eighteenth district, calling his attention to a recent ruling of the commissioner of internal revenue, under the amended act of congress which went into effect on July 1, and which was with reference to bonds in general. The new ruling is that all bonds of administrators and executors, which were formerly exempt, are now required, to be legal, to have fifty-cent stamps placed on them. The bonds of guardians, receivers and trustees are also liable to tax. The commissioner rules that other bonds, such as prosecution bonds, injunction bonds, bonds to stay proceedings, bonds upon appeal, bonds upon a writ of error, bonds for costs, bonds for and bonds in claim and delivery actions, are not included within the requirements of the act. Stamps must be placed upon all bonds within the ruling that have been issued since July 1.

The Rev. J. F. Meyer, pastor of the Lutheran church, was bustling about the parsonage, at 4 o'clock this morning, making preparations for his departure on an early train, when Miss Anna Elizabeth Rogers, of this city, and Clarence Pickard, of Cleveland, appeared with the necessary papers, and asked that he marry them. He did it. "You see," explained the bride, after the ceremony, "mamma insisted that I had to marry an old, sedate gentleman, but I couldn't think of marrying anyone but Clarence, though mamma did not like Clarence. So we had to marry while mamma slept." Mamma, however, decided to like Clarence, when he and his bride broke the news of the wedding. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Odessa Rogers. The groom is a traveling salesman of Cleveland.

The Louisville orphans are picnicking at Meyer's lake today. The children arrived in the city at 8:05 and were taken direct to the lake from the Pennsylvania station. The committee in charge of the picnic has arranged for free merry-go-round and steamer rides for the children, in addition to the regular programme of sports. Hundreds of Massillonians are in attendance.

Among the callers on President McKinley on Wednesday morning was R. G. Eells, a lifelong friend of the President's. Mr. Eells called simply to pay his respects, while en route to his home after a four month's visit in California. Mr. Eells was with the presidential party for a short time during its western trip.

In the matter of the application of the committee of the Tuscarawas Classis of the Reformed church to sell what is known as St. Jacob's church, at Mudbrook, a petition has been filed in common pleas court setting forth that the property is owned jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations, and that as the Reformed congregation has become too small to maintain itself and pay the minister, authority to sell its half interest is asked. The committee of the church consists of S. E. Newkirk, C. E. Ewing, O. P. Foust, Peter Ault and E. R. Willard.

In the estate of Anna E. Shufelt, Massillon, will filed for probate.

Final account has been filed in the guardianship of Edith Richeimer, of Massillon.

Application has been filed and notice has been ordered in the matter of the guardianship of Sarah E. Young, of Bethlehem township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles Theis and Maggie Santonon, John S. T. Goudy and Daisy Farmer, and Mathias Franz and Mary L. Trapp, of Massillon.

MASSILLON REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

E. B. Leighley to Louis Meuser, part lot 249, third ward, \$950.

Louis Meuser to Henry Meuser, part lot 249, third ward, \$475.

Edward Meuser to Louis, Henry and Fred Meuser, parts lots 12 and 13, third ward, \$105.

Charles Brown to Thomas Daniels, \$1x90 feet, lot 17, third ward, \$1,450.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Martin L. Hollinger, 25 acres, Lawrence township, \$1,575.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Anna B. Horst and Fannie J. Hershey, \$8 45-100 acres, Lawrence township, \$4,695.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Anna M. Eschliman, 98 1/4 acres, Lawrence township, \$6,205.50.

Samuel Eschliman, by executor, to Barbara Eschliman, 37 12-100 acres, Bethlehem township, and 31 42-100 acres, Tuscarawas township, \$4,080.

CANTON, July 30.—Among the bills allowed by the county commissioners at their meeting on Monday was one for \$1,072 in favor of the Massillon Bridge Company, for repairing bridges in Massillon.

Sherman Miller, who accidentally cut himself in the leg while cleaning a turtle, last Friday, died at the Aultman hospital Monday night. The accident was not considered serious at the time, and a doctor was not called till too late. An artery had been severed and much blood had been lost. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the

brain. Miller was a butcher and was 33 years of age.

Archibald McGregor and Thomas Wilson have been appointed deputy election supervisors by the secretary of state.

Joseph Banfell, of Waynesburg, died of apoplexy at the county infirmary Saturday. He had been an inmate of the institution for twelve years.

Benjamin Jones, aged 28, an engineer on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, died at his home in this city on Sunday, of appendicitis.

In the estate of John Poorman, Tuscarawas township, citation against Executor Peter L. Poorman to file account rendered.

The will has been filed for probate in the estate of Peter J. Miller, of Navarre.

FEELS NO ALARM.

Legg Does Not Fear Syndicate Proprietorship.

MINERS HOLD THEIR OWN.

The President of the Union Declares That the Employees Are as Well Organized as Their Employers—Large Concerns Easy to Deal With—Laws Coming to Massillon.

Robert Legg, of East Greenville, district president of the United Mine Workers of America, who is in the city today, states that National Vice President Lewis will visit the district within a few weeks for a conference with the local officials. "The conference," said Mr. Legg, "is to be for the purpose of taking up the engineer eight-hour matter again. That is not a dead issue by any means, though we were compelled to drop it last spring. It must become a national movement to be successful, and I think it will become national."

"The defeat of the movement of the mine firemen of Pennsylvania was due to the fact that national action had never been taken on this matter. If the demand for an eight-hour day for the engineers and firemen of the mines is made unitedly at the next national joint conference I am sure that it will be recognized and granted. It is only reasonable. Though we were unsuccessful in our demand for an eight-hour day for the engineers of this district, it is a matter of pride to us to know that this district took the initial step toward securing it."

Mr. Legg says that he has not noticed that the change in the proprietorship of the Massillon mines has affected the situation to any extent. "Most of the mines," said he, "are working two or three days a week, as usual at this time of the year. One or two are not working at all, but we could hardly say that they have been shut down. One thing that the organization of the Massillon Coal Mining Company means is that the day of the one mine strike is over. To make a strike effective, it would be necessary to call out all the employees of the company."

"To call out only the men of the mine having the trouble would be suicidal for us, for it would make no difference to the company whether that mine worked or not. They would have plenty of others producing coal. The miners do not feel any alarm over the situation. We have always found that a large concern is easier to deal with than a small one. We are as well organized as our employers, and we feel as well able as ever to take care of ourselves."

MEYERS' SCHOOL REUNION.

The Executive Board Meets and Appoints Committees.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Meyers' School Reunion Association, on Tuesday evening, matters pertaining to the coming reunion, to be held on the old school grounds, Tuesday, August 22, were discussed and committees appointed. The members of the various committees are requested to meet as early as possible, make all necessary arrangements and report to the executive committee, at THE INDEPENDENT office, on Monday evening, August 5. The following are the committees:

Committee on Music—J. P. Shilling, Ed. G. Bowers and Mrs. Wm. Weller.

Committee on Sports—A. Shorb, R. H. Bash, E. P. Hornberger, D. A. Baughman and Joseph Graybill.

Committee on Arrangements—E. P. Hornberger, Harry McFarren, Thomas Griffith, John Thomas, Jonas Shilling, Ida Snyder, Daisy Hornberger and Maggie Griffith.

Committee on Refreshments—John J. Weller, Henry Snyder, John Hornberger, Alonzo Croft, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Harry Baldwin.

The laws of health require that the bowels move once each day and one of the penalties for violating this law is piles. Keep your bowels regular by taking a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets when necessary and you will never have that severe punishment inflicted upon you. Price, 25 cts. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

James White, Bryantville, Ind., says DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve healed running sores on both legs. He had suffered 6 years. Doctors failed to help him. Get DeWitt's. Accept no imitation. C. W. Cripples, 139 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

You can take in the Pan-American exposition on excursion tickets to New York over the Pennsylvania Lines. This arrangement goes into effect July 1 on excursion tickets to New York to be placed on sale that date.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

The Various Social Doings of Newman.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

The Prices Will Make Youngstown Hill Their Home in Future—Oil Drillers at Green Oak Have Gone Down Seven Hundred Feet, but are Still "Shy"—Notes From Camp Creek.

NEWMAN, July 31.—Mrs. J. H. Hyde and family have returned to their State street home in Massillon, after a visit with Mrs. Jennie Reese.

Mrs. Alice Osterheimer, of Massillon, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Griffith, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dodd returned from Salem on Monday, after an extended visit with friends.

The Blind Trio, a traveling combination, will give an entertainment in our village church on Friday evening of this week.

The Misses Green, of Sippo, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Williams.

A. L. Williams returned from the Baptist convention at Hiawatha park. Mt. Vernon, well pleased with his trip. Jam's Price and wife and brother arrived in our village from England, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powell. It is their intention to make this country their future home.

Postmaster and Mrs. L. A. Koons and Dr. and Mrs. C. O. Carr, of Massillon, were Sunday guests at the George Williamson residence.

A jolly party of our young people spent last Sunday at Turkeyfoot lake.

The Massillon grocers' excursion to Cedar Point seems to be the center of attraction for our people, and there is strong evidence that the "Fifteenth ward" will be largely represented on August 7.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family are visiting at East Greenville, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stanford.

Four Have brothers, of Akron, have pitched their tent on the school ground and will give two entertainments, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Admission 10 cents.

Will Aston again holds the ribbons on a flyer, having purchased a fine horse last Saturday evening. He doesn't propose to take the dust of any of them now.

The death of Mrs. Charlotte Mendlein, which occurred last Saturday, is regretted by her many friends. She had lived in this vicinity for many years, and was highly respected by everyone. The family has the sympathy of the entire neighborhood.

We cannot recall a single year in which new potatoes were as backward as they are this year.

Mrs. George Lister arrived in our village from Cleveland, and expects to remain for some time.

CAMP CREEK ITEMS.

CAMP CREEK, July 31.—The festival held at Justus last Saturday night was largely attended. Superintendent F. A. Poorman was present on the occasion.

Mrs. Harvey Warstler visited friends in Canton last Sunday.

A festival will be held at Justus next Saturday night in the Ricksecker grove.

The Rev. and Mrs. Berry spent last Sunday at Samuel Netzly's residence. Fred. Kipler took a pleasure trip to Meyer's lake last Sunday.

GREEN OAK JOTTINGS.

GREEN OAK, July 31.—The fine rain yesterday was very much appreciated by the farmers of this vicinity.

The oil drillers, who are drilling on the Stinson farm, are down to a depth of seven hundred feet. They have found plenty of salt water, but oil is still shy.

Henry Weaver spent several days last week with his son, Bert, at Bladysville.

C. S. Singhass is slowly improving after a long illness.

Abel Moser, the famous fox trainer, lost one of his foxes this week. Someone left the cage door open.

J. M. Arnold has been troubled for the past week with rheumatism.

BEACH CITY BRIEFS.

BEACH CITY, July 29.—The Lutheran Sunday school held a Children's Day service last Sunday evening. The attendance was large.

The rubber factory is having the necessary machinery placed in position and it will be in operation early in the fall. This is quite an addition to the town and will prove a source of benefit.

The Hon. A. W. Agler, of Canton, was in the city Friday and Saturday.

The Dover baseball club proved too light for the Twin City at this place Friday afternoon.

The West Lebanon club proved too heavy for the Twin City, at this place, last Saturday. The boys say that the Twins suffered for their hard playing on Friday and therefore were not in shape to play so soon after a hotly contested game. The West Lebanon club was beaten on the same ground by the Beckleys, of this place, in a game on Saturday evening, the same day. They changed their battery before they went into the last game. The West Lebanon boys say they were too weary to play the last game. They claim they won the only game they wanted, and that was to defeat the Twin City. The West Lebanon boys are gentlemen and good ball players. They boast of the good treatment they received while in our town.

W. M. Leifer was out of town on Friday.

John Longenecker, of Wilnot, came

home from Cleveland last evening. His wife was taken ill at that place a few days since while en route from the East and the Pan-American exposition.

BASEBALL AT CRYSTAL SPRING. CRYSTAL SPRING, July 29.—The second nine defeated a team from near New Berlin at the High mill Sunday afternoon by a score of 27 to 7.

The Newman team failed to appear on the local grounds Sunday afternoon. A severe drubbing was stored away for them. Had they come the score as predicted would have resulted something like this: Crystal Spring 49, Newman 0.

The Crystal Spring team is trying to arrange a game with Cuyahoga Falls at the latter place next Thursday.

TWO WERE INJURED

But no One Seriously Injured—W. & L. E. Wreck.

A HEAD END COLLISION.

East and West Bound Trains, Massillon Crews in Charge, Meet on a Bridge Near Long Run—Engineer Homard and Fireman Hinton Injured—Other Notes.

A misunderstanding of orders was responsible for a head end collision on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, near Long Run, on Tuesday evening. The trains concerned were the west bound mine run, with engine 91 at the head, Engineer George Lambart and Fireman Guy Turner, of this city, in the cab, and an east bound local drawn by engine 121, engineer L. Homard and Fireman Charles Hinton, also of Massillon, in charge. The accident occurred on the end of a bridge. Members of the crews of both trains jumped and thus escaped serious injury. L. Homard, however, sustained an injured ankle while seeking his safety, and Charles Hinton was badly scalded about the right arm by escaping steam from one of the wrecked engines. Both of the engines were badly smashed in the collision and a number of cars demolished. The tracks were completely blocked with debris, and were not opened for the passage of trains until 5 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Columbia wrecking crew is engaged in righting matters.

Today ends the history of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, the entire property passing into the control of the Baltimore & Ohio Company at midnight. As rapidly as possible the lettering on the locomotives and cars, "C. L. & W.," will be changed to "B. & O.," and all accountings will be made to the headquarters at Baltimore. No changes are likely to be made in the local offices and yards.

The W. & L. E. pay train left on Tuesday, and naught but smiling faces are seen about local yards and stations now.

Harry Scott, baggage master at the Pennsylvania station, is back at his position after an illness of a week. Engine No. 148, of the Cleveland division of the Wheeling, has arrived in the Columbia yards on its return trip from the Norwalk shops, where it was overhauled.

Hostler S. G. Allen left this morning for Stenbenville, where he has been transferred temporarily.

The roundhouse at Columbia is now being fitted with half a dozen large machine tables. This part of the equipment was neglected when the roundhouse was built.

A recent order on the W. & L. E., directs that hereafter all applications for leaves of absence must be filed at least three days before the date asked for. It is sought to avoid the confusion attendant upon men laying off on short notice.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

Largest Gold Deposit in the History of the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The stock of gold in the treasury today is the largest in the history of the government and is accumulating at the rate of \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 a month. Today's figures are \$504,354,297, of which \$248,638,698 is free gold, but including the \$150,000,000 gold reserve. Since July 1, 1900, the stock of gold on hand has increased about \$81,000,000.

TAXES INCREASED.

Injunction Against Equalization Board Dissolved.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Tuesday afternoon Judge Strimple dissolved the temporary injunction against the city board of equalization forbidding it to increase the tax assessment against the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. A few minutes later the board of equalization increased the tax rate against that company almost \$8,000,000.

A LARGE ORDER.

Pittsburg Firm Wins Over Foreign Competitors.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—One of the largest contracts for cold rolled shafting ever given in Pittsburg has been received by Jones & Langhins from the British Westinghouse Electric Company. The contract includes the bearings and pulleys and represents an outlay of about \$50,000. It was received in the face of the strongest kind of competition on the part of the German and British manufacturers of cold rolled shafting.

Read the "want" columns daily.

MRS. GALLUP MOURNS

A SIGN WARNS HER THAT HER TIME HAS ABOUT COME.

So Between Soles She Has a Little One-Sided Talk With Her Devoted Husband About the House and the Things That Are In It.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

When supper had been concluded, Mr. Gallup sat down to read a pamphlet descriptive of the Wiggins washing machine, and Mrs. Gallup hung a shawl over her head and ran over to a neighbor's to give warning that the chicken pox had broken out in a town only ten miles away and would probably sweep the whole country before it could be staid. It was hardly a quarter of an hour before she returned, and her first action was to pitch forward on the lounge and roll over three times before she got settled down into a comfortable position to do some weeping. Her conduct ought to have attracted immediate attention, but it didn't. Mr. Gallup was reading a declaration from the sole inventor and proprietor that the Wiggins washing machine had saved

larslips too. Down collar you'll find half a barrel of soft soap, two jars of peach pickles and six gallons of apple butter. I hope your second wife will be as careful of 'em as I hev bin. Many a time I hev wanted a peach pickle in the middle of the afternoon, but I wouldn't go down after it and be a pig. Did I tell you about the cider vinegar, Samuel?"

Mr. Gallup was holding his breath over the statement that the Wiggins washer washed a shirt for the governor of Arizona in 13 seconds, and of course he didn't answer.

"The cider vinegar ain't no good, Samuel. It didn't work, and you might as well throw it away. Before you marry agin you ought to fix the leak in the roof, git a new pump for the well, whitewash the kitchen and buy a new mop handle. First wives can git along most any way and make one mop last for 20 years, but second wives begin to kick right away. I ain't tellin' you these things because I'm jealous, Samuel, but because it's my duty as a dyin' wife. I don't want you to hev to go huntin' the house all over after I'm gone to find things. Remember, your dyin' wife, who ain't asked you to buy her a hairpin for 17 years, tells you that you've got three shirts, four pairs of socks, five collars and two handkerchiefs in the bureau, and hangin' up in the clothespress is two old suits and one old bat. In the top drawer of the bureau you'll find a piece of crape for your hat, and in the bottom drawer is some farwell verses I writ out a year ago. I don't owe none of the naysayers no tea or coffee or sugar, and none of 'em owes me anything. Now, that's all, and if you want to kiss me and say you're sorry I've got to go and hope I'll watch over you, why, then I'm ready."

She looked full at Mr. Gallup for the first time. His eyes were still glued to that pamphlet. It was stated that the Wiggins washer was so constructed that it could be attached to a potato slicer or an apple parer and no reader's interest could help but grow.

Mrs. Gallup waited 60 seconds for an answer, and then as none came she softly rose up and went out into the kitchen and began to get things ready for breakfast. She had been gone ten minutes when Mr. Gallup smiled. He didn't smile because he heard her singing a verse of "The Old Oaken Bucket," but because Mr. Wiggins finished his pamphlet with the declaration that no matter who wrote the poetry of America, he proposed to wash the shirts of the nation. M. QUAD.

AN ENDURING CURSE.

A Famous English Family That Perished by Fire and Water.

The attempt of the Midhurst district council to convert the famous "Close Walks"—four old yew avenues—at Cowdray, in Sussex, into an arrangement of sewage tanks recalls a creepy story of a fulfilled curse. At the dissolution of the monasteries Sir Anthony Browne obtained a grant of Battle Abbey and the priory of Eastbourne, the parish in which the ruins of Cowdray are situated, and according to a picturesque tradition one of the monks cursed him to his face and prophesied that "by fire and water" his race should perish out of the land. What foundation there may be for the story no man can say, but unquestionably the Brownes did so perish.

George Samuel Browne, eighth Viscount Montague and owner of Cowdray, who was engaged to Miss Counts, sister to Lady Durdett-Counts' mother, was drowned in the falls of Laufenburg in 1793. The messenger who brought the news to England met one going to Germany to inform Lord Montague that Cowdray had been burned! He was succeeded by a distant relative, a Roman priest, who was dispensed from his vows that he might marry and continue the line, but he died a few months afterwards and the title became extinct. The estates went to the drowned viscount's sister, whose two sons were drowned together at Bognor in 1815. It is a weird story.—London Chronicle.

Booth and "Richard III."

In her book on "Some Players" Amy Leslie says that Edwin Booth's detestation of Richard III was frank and incurable. One night, when in the most magnificent instant of Richard a super fell in a writhing, squirming attack, which set the country audience laughing. Booth said quietly, after the fall of the curtain, amid shouts of misguided laughs:

"What was the matter, captain?" The trembling captain owned reluctantly that one of his 25 cent men had been seized in a fit.

"Please pay 30 cents next time, and employ one whose fits may not interfere with Richard. Richard is unendurable enough without the addition of rented fits."

Steam Navigation.

The rise of steam navigation was slow. Like most things new, it had opposition. In the sixteenth century an unsuccessful Italian genius tried to apply steam to navigation. In 1736 a British patent was taken out for a steamboat. It was 1807 that witnessed Fulton sailing up the Hudson in a boat driven by steam. In 1838 steamships crossed the Atlantic.

Force of Habit.

"Is the boss in?" asked the stranger, entering the drug store. "No," replied the absentminded clerk; "but we have something just as good."—Yonkers Statesman.

A finished sailor is a much more expensive article than the finished soldier, as a soldier can be trained in a year or two, while a sailor is a technical craftsman, whose education is long and elaborated.

He who makes no mistakes makes nothing else.—Atchison Globe.

ART OF SWIMMING.

GREAT FUN IN IT AND OFTEN THE WORTH OF A LIFE.

How to Float Comfortably For Hours In Salt Water and to Swim on the Back—Arms and Leg Movements Illustrated and Explained.

Personal instruction in swimming is worth all the treatises ever written on the subject, says a writer in The Designer, who, however, gives the outlines of some of the simplest movements, among them the following:

One thing, which may be asserted is that in salt water of tolerable degree of calmness one may be as safe and as comfortable as on the downiest bed ever made if one but possess confidence sufficient to lie flat on the back, arms extended at full length straight out from the shoulder, with palms downward; legs straight and close together or the hands clasped beneath the head and the feet crossed. In this way one may float for hours, the face being above the water, so that comfortable breathing is possible. This is because the specific gravity of the human body is just about equal to the specific gravity of water.

Only last summer a young woman who could not swim got out beyond her depth at one of the leading seashore resorts and would soon have been drowned if she had not possessed wonderful presence of mind. Throwing herself on her back, she floated until help came to her. If she had been in fresh water, she could not have remained long on her back, for her legs, being heavier than the amount of fresh water they displaced, would have gradually sunk, the lower part of the trunk following, until she would have been in an upright position. Then her head



FIGURE I.

would have gradually sunk from its own weight, and she would have been obliged to bend it backward to keep the nostrils and mouth clear for breathing. In this position she would have been quite as safe if not as comfortable as on her back.

The quiet salt water of a bay or inlet is the safest and pleasantest place to attempt floating for the first time. One may float in two and a half feet of water and may readily regain the footing by simply putting down the feet and standing up. Fat people float easier than thin ones, and women, on account of the smallness of their bones, float easier than men.

To float it is only necessary to lie backward on the water as one would on an easy chair or couch, extend the arms and await results. If the head goes under for a second or so at first, do not be alarmed. It will rise at once to the surface, all the more quickly if the mouth be kept closed. If one altogether lack confidence sufficient to begin floating alone, let another bather put a hand beneath the small of the beginner's back. If there be a tendency to turn in the water, all that is needed to counteract it is to press down upon the water with the flat of the hand on the

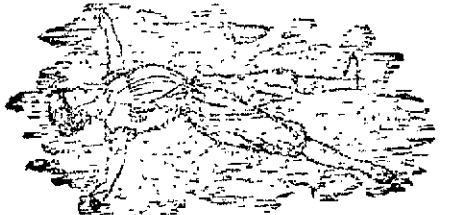


FIGURE II.

sinking side. As the ears are generally lying below the water when floating, a little cotton should be put in them, and if the cotton be first dipped in oil it will all the better resist the entrance of the water.

After one has become thoroughly accustomed to lying on the back in the water swimming in this position may be attempted, first with the arms alone, then with the legs and arms. The movements we will number 1, 2 and 3, and the bather should count while making them slowly and evenly, gradually increasing the speed, but keeping them always even and smooth. At 1 carry the arms straight above the head, the hands being slid through the water parallel with it, so as to offer little resistance. At 2 the hands are turned at right angles to the water and the arms brought down straight out from the shoulders, while at 3 they come down quite straight at the sides. The position of the hands is important, as they take the place of the flat part or blade of the oar in rowing and, while offering as little resistance as possible to the water at the upward stroke of the arms, should propel the body by pressing against the water in making the downward stroke. If one can only keep the idea of rowing in one's mind

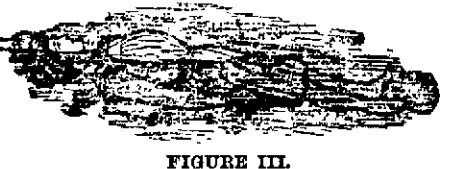


FIGURE III.

when attempting back swimming, it will be found of great assistance in enabling one to master the movements.

The leg movements we will also number 1, 2 and 3. For 1, when the arms are raised above the head the legs should be drawn up, as in Fig. 1. For 2 they are straightened and spread apart, and for 3 they are brought straight together, as in Fig. 3. It is the pushing out of the wedge of water which is between the legs when one is in the position shown in Fig. 2 which causes the body to move through the water.

Back swimming is restful, and, as the nose and mouth are always out of the water, the beginner is apt to feel more confidence than when attempting swimming face downward.

A MAN'S CLOTHES.

An Authoritative Talk About Dress For Various Occasions.

"The most formal dress a man wears is his evening clothes," says Mr. Fritz Williams in the New York Herald. "and these should be perfectly simple, displaying no jewelry except studs and buttons, and showing no color to destroy the harmony of the black and white combination. Studs should never be anything but pearls and the ordinary little buttons, three for 50 cents.



BLUE AND WHITE FLANNEL. COOL GRAY HOME-SPUN.

do very well. The crush hat is a part of the uniform, though the silk one may be worn. Watch and key chains should be hidden from view.

"The tuxedo coat belongs to the club and perhaps informally at home. With this coat a derby or a straw hat may be worn and, of course, the small black tie. Except with evening clothes the small tie is always undress.

"The black frock coat is the formal afternoon dress, while the gray one may be worn on other occasions, though we could hardly call it informal. At weddings and receptions and wherever ladies are to be the black frock, closely buttoned up, is the correct thing.

"Trousers with this coat are of black, showing an indistinct stripe. With the gray frock coat, which has trousers of the same material, a fancy waistcoat is permissible. Colored shirts do not belong to the frock coat and neither do turnover collars. These both mark the informal dress.

"With morning dress more liberty is allowed, and a man may indulge his fancy for colored shirts, handkerchiefs and ties, though these should be neat and smart. The suit made of loosely woven material, such as homespun, is coolest and most comfortable, two important qualifications. Square cut coats are smartest. With this morning suit go a soft felt hat, usually a fedora, and perhaps a white canvas waistcoat.

"I believe the walking stick belongs to afternoon clothes, though it may be carried at any time. A man doesn't want a stick when going to business, and if he has on evening clothes he wants nothing that will be in his way. The plain wooden stick is not carried. The correct one shows a little ornamentation, never of gold, for young men.

"There is only one yachting dress, but for outing a man may choose whatever he likes. Flannels, however, are by far the most comfortable to wear. White trousers showing a fine dark stripe, a blue coat striped with gray or white and a shirt with a soft plaited bosom are good form. Plaited bosoms, by the way, should always be soft.

"Shoes may be white or tan, generally the latter, and a good hat is the straw alpine. One should observe the same rule with the outing suit as with evening clothes—keep it harmonious and confined to two colors. Blue and white or black and white are excellent combinations, though, as the latter obviously belong to evening dress, it is better to choose the former. Blue is a color universally becoming, and its combination with white produces a particularly cool and fresh effect.

"I mention the alpine hat because the shape suits nearly all men, just as most women find it becoming.

"Trousers of the outing suit should be made with straps at the waist, through which may be slipped a plain leather belt, one not too narrow. This belt must fit snugly around the top, allowing none of the trousers to show above it. In this way the waist assumes the desired trim look. A good idea is to get the belt first and have the loops on the trousers made to fit it exactly."

The cuts from the journal mentioned show a smart outing suit of blue and white flannel and a panama hat and a cool looking morning suit of gray homespun, with gray felt hat and white canvas waistcoat.

Fashions and Fancies.

Costly silver toned chiming bells are beginning to be a fad for the extensive estates of wealthy people.

A popular hat is a sailor with a rolled up brim trimmed around with wild flowers, with a bow of black velvet ribbon on the left side falling over the hair.

There is nothing particularly novel about the combination of white dotted muslin and narrow black velvet ribbon, but it is certainly most charming.

Black and white striped silk is fashionable again and is considered especially modish as a trimming on linen gowns.

Mercerized linen in pale pink, blue and green makes charming morning gowns, tucked in groups all around the skirt above a shaped flounce headed and finished with a stitched band.

Lawns, dimities and even gingham have a place on the list of summer day gowns.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in cloth and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs; Custer's battle ground and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes dating back to 1600. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valued contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Price, 50 cents per copy. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Reduced Rates to California, Queen & Crescent.

Special reduced rates to California, Queen & Crescent route. Great opportunity to visit the Pacific coast. Quick schedules and excellent train service. Ask Queen & Crescent ticket agents or address W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for particulars.

The Correct Population of Cities and Towns in the Northwest.

Located along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is shown in a booklet just issued by that Company. Copy may be obtained by sending stamp to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Pennsylvania College for W. men

East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

2nd year begins Sept. 17th, 1901. Thorough College Course. Curriculum equal to the best Preparatory Course. Music Art, situation combines beauty and space of country with city advantages. Gymnasium, tennis, golf. For information address: Rev. Chalmers Martin, D. D., President



DAILY EXCURSIONS

TOLEDO To DETROIT St. Clair Flats and Port Huron

By the Magnificent Steamers of the WHITE STAR LINE

Leaving foot of Madison Street Daily at 9:30 A. M. after arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive Week Days 8:30 P. M., Sundays 9:30 P. M. Fare to Detroit, 75c. Unlimited round trip, \$2.25. Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days \$1. Sundays 50c. To Port Huron and return, a delightful two days' trip, only \$2.00, meals and berth extra.

Special Rates to Societies

Close connections at Detroit with steamers for Mackinac, the "Soo," Duluth, etc. For further information see nearest Railroad Agent or write C. F. BIELMAN, Tr. Mgr. A. W. COLTON, Gen. Agt. DETROIT, MICH.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 25 John St., New York.

Send 10 cents for 12 assorted pens.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under the new schedule in effect, May 26, trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon.

For the East—2:12, 4:39, 8:05 A. M.; 1:12, 4:26, 7:55, 10:22 P. M.
For the West—4:12, 8:25, 10:00, 10:10 A. M.; 5:42, 9:35 P. M.
For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Agent.

VISIT WINONA LAKE.

An Attractive Summer Haven for Rest, Recreation, Entertainment.

Winona Lake, Ind., on the Pennsylvania Lines, is an attractive summer haven for persons who desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation. This resort is the site of the Winona Assembly and Summer School, and is annually visited by many persons who are strengthened in mind by the excellent facilities for educational work, and invigorated in body by the health-giving influences for which Winona Lake is famous.

The season of 1901 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen-day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will also begin May 15 and continue daily until September 14. Excursion tickets will be good returning until September 17.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

REDUCED RATES.

Northwest, West, South and Southeast, Via Pennsylvania Lines.

The sale of special fare colonists' tickets to California, and settlers' tickets to the Northwest, West, South and Southeast has been resumed via Pennsylvania Lines. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to New York, good for returning via Buffalo with stop-over at Pan-American Exposition, go on sale July 1 at principal ticket offices of Pennsylvania Lines.

A New York with trip stop-over privileges at the Pan-American Exposition, may be made on low fare excursion tickets obtainable at Pennsylvania Lines ticket offices after July 1.



Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

	502	508	525	501
Southbound.				
CLEVELAND.....	5:02 a.m.	5:10 p.m.	5:20 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
Budson.....	5:08	5:16	5:26	5:36
AKRON.....	5:14	5:22	5:32	5:42
Barberton.....	5:20	5:28	5:38	5:48
ORRVILLE.....	5:26	5:34	5:44	5:54
Millsburg.....	5:32	5:40	5:50	6:00
St. Vernon.....	5:38	5:46	5:56	6:06
COLUMBUS.....	5:44	5:52	6:02	6:12
Northbound.				
COLUMBUS.....	5:44 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	6:02 p.m.	6:12 p.m.
St. Vernon.....	5:50	5:58	6:08	6:18
Millsburg.....	5:56	6:04	6:14	6:24
ORRVILLE.....	6:02	6:10	6:20	6:30
Barberton.....	6:08	6:16	6:26	6:36
AKRON.....	6:14	6:22	6:32	6:42
Hudson.....	6:20	6:28	6:38	6:48
CLEVELAND.....	6:26	6:34	6:44	6:54

Train for Warsaw, Trivway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millsburg, 11:12 A. M. week days. Every day. Week days only. E. A. Foad, Gen. Pass. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

New Schedule on the W. & E. Ry. Co. Take Effect Sunday, June 2.

Eastbound—No. 7, 9:15 A. M.; No. 1, 1:57 P. M.; No. 3, 6:35 P. M.
Westbound—No. 4, 10:10 A. M.; No. 2, 4:50 P. M.; No. 8, 7:15 P. M. stops here.
Above time is leaving time at Massillon.

Trains 7, 3, 4 and 8, daily.
Trains 1 and 2, daily except Sunday.
Parlor cars will run on trains 2 and 8, week days, and on Sundays on trains 3 and 4.
W. R. HANSEN, Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedules in effect June 2, 1901.

	1	13	11	Lorain Branch	10	14	16
Southbound (down)							
1	6:16	6:06	6:39	Lorain.....	3:15	1:15	7:55
13	6:11	6:01	6:34	Brooklyn.....	3:10	1:10	7:50
11	6:06	5:56	6:29	Gratton.....	2:55	1:05	7:45
	6:01	5:51	6:24	Weston Junction.....	2:50	1:00	7:40
14	6:01	5:51	6:24	Massillon.....	2:45	1:00	7:35
16	6:01	5:51	6:24	Northbound (up)			
10	3:15	1:15	7:55	1	2	4	8
14	3:10	1:10	7:50	10	14	16	
16	3:05	1:05	7:45				

Bridgeport Accommodation

Massillon Massillon

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Sundays trains leave Massillon, northbound, 7:20 A. M., 3:30 P. M., arriving 7:30 P. M.

Southbound—6:30 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 8:35 P. M.

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Belleair, Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

M. G. CARP, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry.—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 24, 1901, interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

3:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M. 5:30 P. M.
4:04 A. M. 12:04 P. M. 6:00 P. M.
4:34 A. M. 12:34 P. M. 6:30 P. M.
5:04 A. M. 1:04 P. M. 7:00 P. M.
5:34 A. M. 1:34 P. M. 7:30 P. M.
6:04 A. M. 2:04 P. M. 8:00 P. M.
6:34 A. M. 2:34 P. M. 8:30 P. M.
7:04 A. M. 3:04 P. M. 9:00 P. M.
7:34 A. M. 3:34 P. M. 9:30 P. M.
8:04 A. M. 4:04 P. M. 10:00 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.
All trains leaving Massillon after 6:30 A. M. connect for the Lake.

For special rates, rates and information apply to L. O'Tool, Sup't. Canton, or F. E. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R.R.

C. & V. O. System.

Taking Effect May 19, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 46 No. 4 No. 6 No. 8 No. 10 No. 12

Massillon A. M. A. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M. 9:30 P. M.

Canton 7:45 8:15 9:15 10:15 11:15

Akron 8:05 8:35 9:35 10:35 11:35

Cleveland 8:15 10:00 11:00 12:00 1:00

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 7 No. 9 No. 11 No. 13 No. 15 No. 17

Cleveland A. M. A. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M. 9:30 P. M.

Akron 7:45 8:15 9:15 10:15 11:15

Canton 8:05 8:35 9:35 10:35 11:35

Massillon 8:15 10:00 11:00 12:00 1:00

FELL UPON A ROCK.

Frank Seiler Sustains Fracture to Skull.

NEW HALF-WAY CULVERT.

Was Removing Stone from the Abutment of the Present Bridge, When a Caving of Earth Precipitated Him into the Gully—Unconscious for Hours.

Frank Seiler, of the firm of Seiler & Vogt, stone contractors, sustained a fracture to his skull at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning. Messrs. Seiler and Vogt have the contract for the construction of the stone culvert at the gully on the Navarre road, three miles south of the city. They are now tearing away the old bridge, preparatory to doing the stone work.

Mr. Seiler was standing on one of the abutments, removing a stone. A caving of the earth caused the stone to give way from under him, and he was thrown into the deep gully. He struck his head upon a rock. At the same time a mass of earth descended, completely burying him. Only one foot was visible when assistance arrived. He was unconscious when gotten out.

Dr. Williamson, who happened to be in the immediate neighborhood, was summoned, and Mr. Seiler was removed to his home, at 109 Center street, in Rudy's ambulance. He has not recovered consciousness at any time, and his condition is very serious. He has a family.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Pennsylvania Railway Company is Sued for Damages.

CANTON, July 20.—A roller-bearing axle factory is the latest industry which the board of trade has secured for Canton. The firm is known as Tinkins Brothers, and is now located in St. Louis. The firm guarantees to employ at least fifty skilled hands within the first five years, and promises that the number employed shall approximate four hundred within a short time thereafter. All the inducement asked by the concern is a site upon which to locate its plant.

John Hihlan is the plaintiff in a suit filed in common pleas court by Attorney C. C. Upham, in which the Pennsylvania Railway company is named as the defendant. Damages are asked for in the amount of \$2,000. Hihlan claims to have been injured to that extent, last winter, when, while employed as a section hand, he was cleaning snow and ice from switches in the Pennsylvania yards at Alliance. Employees of the defendant, he alleges, without giving him warning, switched cars into this switch, which ran over him, and from which he sustained a concussion of the brain, a broken left leg and a crushed foot.

Harris's Nickel Plate shows brought the usual number of shell-game followers to town on Saturday. One of them detected by the police while plying his craft was assessed \$50 and the costs by Mayor Robertson.

The funeral services of Leopold Biechle were held from St. Peter's church on Monday morning. President McKinley was among those who attended the services.

The will has been filed for probate in the estate of the late Michael Gabriel, of Massillon. The deceased devised and bequeathed all his property, real and personal, to his wife, Catherine Gabriel.

A petition for the sale of real estate has been filed in the estate of Elmer S. Eschliman, of Lawrence township.

The final account has been filed in the estate of William Hanson, of Bethlehem township.

An inventory and appraisement has been filed and private sale of personal property ordered in estate of Cranmer Cozier, of Massillon.

The sale of real estate has been confirmed and deed and distribution ordered in estate of Anna B. Walter, of Tuscarawas township.

CAUGHT THE SHOW SPIRIT.

A Horse Cuts Capers and Does Much Damage.

Philip Diefenbacher, of 182 Wooster street, had his right arm broken and was otherwise hurt by being thrown from his carriage, near the show grounds on Sunday morning. Mr. Diefenbacher's horse, catching the sportive spirit of the show horses, just over the fence, began to cut up, too. Then it became ashamed and scared and ran away. The horse was badly injured, and the carriage was somewhat damaged.

THE 25c. FAMILY DOCTOR.

CEDAR SPRINGS, MICH.—Mrs. Isaac Dunham, a well-known lady of that place, writes: "I cannot praise Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills too much. They did for me what doctors and other medicines could not do. I was troubled with severe disorders of the kidneys and enlargement of the liver. My family doctor treated me the whole of last winter, but did not help me very much, so I gave him up and began using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The result was simply wonderful. I am now strong and healthy again, thanks to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills."

KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

For sale by E. S. Craig.

SALARY INCREASED

St. John's Church Adds \$300 to Its Pastor's Income.

At a meeting held Sunday morning the congregation of St. John's church decided to make the salary of its pastor, the Rev. J. E. Digel, \$1,200, \$300 more than the latter has previously received. The increase is made voluntarily.

LEWIS LAY DEAD.

But the Other Trainmen Knew It Not.

MET DEATH AT WARWICK.

His Body, Severed in Two, Found on the Track, a Half Hour After the Accident—Not Missed Till Train Reached Massillon—Was His First Trip—Aged 30 Years and Single.

When a south bound Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling freight train reached Massillon, shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, it was discovered that one of its brakemen, James E. Lewis, was missing. It was then learned by telegraph that the body of Lewis, cut in two, had been found lying on the track at Warwick, a short time previously. Lewis had evidently fallen from the train under the wheels.

In the absence of the Summit county coroner, a justice of the peace from Clinton officiated in the case. His verdict was accidental death. The body was Monday sent to Salem, W. Va., the home of the deceased, by Undertaker Daily, of Canal Fulton, to whose morgue it had been removed immediately after the accident. Lewis was about 30 years old, and was single.

It was Lewis's first trip. He was last seen alive at Warwick.

THE COATLESS MAN.

He Has Not Obtained Recognition at the Hotel Conrad.

The management of the Hotel Conrad, at noon, Monday, had two occasions to call attention to the rule which debar the coatless man from the dining room. One of the violators of the rule entered the dining room wearing a coat, but removed it as he seated himself at a table. The other man came from his office coatless. The management quietly sent a note to each of the men, directing attention to the rule of the house. Both men left the dining room immediately. The management states that all the best hotels have taken a stand against the coatless man, and that as it is the rule at the Conrad, it is the intention to enforce it.

GUNS FOR OLD GLORY.

The First Foreign Salute Given to the American Flag.

The little Ranger ran slowly between the frowning French frigates, looking as warlike as they. Her men swarmed like bees into the rigging, and her colors ran up to salute the flag of his most Christian majesty of France, and she fired one by one her salute of 13 guns, says Sarah Orne Jewett in The Atlantic.

There was a moment of suspense. The wind was very light now. The powder smoke drifted away, and the flapping sails sounded loud overhead. Would the admiral answer back or would he treat this bold challenge like a handkerchief waved at him from a pleasure boat? Some of the officers on the Ranger looked incredulous, but Paul Jones still held his letter in his hand. There was a puff of white smoke, and the great guns of the French flagship began to shake the air—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—and then were still save for their echoes from the low hills about Carnac and the great Druid Mount of St. Michael.

"Henry Gardner, you may tell the men that this was the salute of the king of France to our republic and the first high honor to our flag," said the captain proudly to his steersman, but they were all huzzing now along the Ranger's decks, that little ship whose name shall never be forgotten while her country lives.

The captain lifted his hat and stood looking up at the flag.

"We hardly know what this day means, gentlemen," he said soberly to his officers, who came about him. "I believe we are at the christening of the greatest nation that was ever born into the world. The day shall come when America, republic though she may be, will salute no foreign flag without receiving gun for gun!"

TIMING YOUR TRAIN.

Ways in Which to Learn How Fast You Are Traveling.

"There has been some picturesque fiction written about the ease with which railroad men and drummers are supposed to tick off the miles as the train speeds along from things they can see from the car windows," said a railroad conductor to a reporter.

"There is only one strictly accurate way, and that is to seat yourself on the side of the train from which may be observed the white mile posts that line the road and hold your watch on them. If you have a split second watch, it will prove interesting to note that while you made one mile in 60 seconds the next was covered in 53 and the third in 70 seconds, and so on, as the speed of the train increases or slackens. You may also follow around the little second hand on an ordinary watch. It kills time.

"Some pretend to say that they can tell the speed of the train by counting the telegraph poles. If there were an exact number of telegraph poles to every mile, this might be done by a little figuring, but there is a difference. The number of telegraph poles to a mile vary from 33 to 40, depending upon the straight stretches and the curves in the track, the latter having more poles than the former. So, you see, it is not as easy as the drummer would have the other passengers believe.

"If the poles are placed 33 to the mile, they are 160 feet apart, and every 11 passed represents a third of a mile. If placed 40 to a mile, they are 132 feet apart, and every 20 represents half a mile.

"These are easy figures to remember, and by applying them on a journey a passenger may obtain an idea more or less accurate of the speed of the train.

"Another way is to attempt to count the clicks of the wheels of the truck of your car as they pass over the rails where joined. The rails of the roads as placed today are too evenly joined to arrive at an exact determination by this method, because if you miss two or three joints your calculations are thrown out as to accuracy.

"However, there are railroad men who cannot tell you the number of rails to the mile of their own roads, and rails vary in length, the average being 80 feet, some 33 feet and some 60 feet. At 80 feet there are 176 rails to the mile, and if you can count 176 consecutive clicks as your train flies along you may determine its speed and not otherwise."—Washington Star.

THREE SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

And the Librarian Could Not Answer One of Them.

One day two well dressed young women approached the desk of the reading room of a big library. One of them took a memorandum from her pocket-book.

"Can you tell me how many yards—oh, that's the wrong list!" she said, hastily bringing forth another slip of paper. "Here it is. Will you please tell me who is Rudyard Kipling's favorite author?"

"I am unable to tell you, never having heard that he had one," admitted one of the librarians.

"Dear me!" said the young woman irritably. "It is one of the questions for our next club meeting. Well, which one of Thackeray's books brought him the most income?"

"That you can probably find out by consulting a book, the number of which I will give you," said the official. "Oh, I can't stop to look it up!" she said hurriedly. "I thought you could tell me at once. Well, there's one more thing. Bessie Cammoch, my cousin in Manchester, had a splendid book when I was there last year for anecdotes of famous people. I can't remember the name of it or who wrote it, but it was about so big"—illustrating with one finger on the desk—"and it has a dark green cover. Now, can you tell me what it is? Some day when I have time I would like to get it out. Of course you must have it in the library."

For the third time the official was obliged to confess his inability to give her direct information. She looked at him with a piercing gaze and turned away, saying audibly to her companion:

"There, that just shows what all this talk about their being examined for positions in libraries amounts to! Three perfectly simple questions, all on literary subjects, and he couldn't answer one of them!"—Savings Journal.

The Toothpick Habit.

"I'd like to know what my customers do with all the toothpicks they carry away," remarked a restaurant proprietor the other day. "Few men take a single toothpick. Most of them take half a dozen and many a whole handful, and when they come in here again for the next meal they take as many over again. They don't need them. It's all due to the toothpick chewing habit, which seems to be growing. There isn't anything particularly pleasant about chewing a wooden toothpick, and it may be injurious if a piece of the wood lodges in the throat or gets down into the stomach, as it is very apt to. But the toothpick chewing habit is becoming a rival to the gum and tobacco habits. The only reason I can give for it is that the toothpicks are free and gum and tobacco are not."—New York Sun.

Snuffed Out.

Friend—What became of your poem called "Light, Beautiful Light?" Poet (sadly)—The editor turned it down.—Philadelphia Record.

Don't wait until your friends are dead to give them flowers.—Arlinson Globe.

When you can get a hearse at a bargain, drive the bargain.—Chicago News.

MY MORTALITY.

"Thy writ, 'Mortal, thy life is but a span,' And yet I feel that air and earth and sky are ever mine, even forevermore That I and mine can never, never die.

And yet I know, how well, how well I know, That in the future somewhere hidden lies A day, the day of days, which has for me A moment supreme, when I shall close my eyes

To open them on this my world no more, When friends will fold my hands upon my breast And sadly say: 'Dear soul, her work is done. Let us now lay her gently to her rest.'

Springtime with bud and bloom will come and go;

The busy world will still rush madly on; The earth and air and sky will be for those Who will not know that I have come and gone.

—Dr. Grace Peckham Murray in Harper's Bazar.

Routed Snakes With Chloroform.

Dr. George Kent Sterling of Ubet, Mon., was sent for and used his carriage for several miles and then was obliged to strike off across country to reach his destination, says a St. Paul dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. On the journey Dr. Sterling was startled by the sharp and unmistakable sound of a snake rattle at his feet. He found himself practically bemused in by snakes. For a moment the physician was almost paralyzed with fear. Then a bright thought struck him. Lying within his reach was a piece of bark about three feet long. Wrapping his handkerchief about one end of the bark, he saturated the cloth with chloroform from his medicine case. Then, cautiously poking the bark at the heads of the rearing snakes, one after another, again and again, occasionally renewing the saturation, he finally had the satisfaction of seeing the snakes begin to slowly and drowsily descend into the grass.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root. dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

BAR-BEN

.....BUILDS UP THE..... BODY, BRAIN and NERVES

and purifies the blood. It infuses new vigor and vitality into the weak, nervous and broken down system, stops all unnatural drains and causes a general feeling of health power and vitality. Within three days after taking the first dose you will notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy you have counted as lost forever. While the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit, BAR-BEN makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect and the nerves strong and steady as steel. BAR-BEN is especially efficacious for weak women.

All druggists, or agents or mailed sealed on receipt of price. Write for free sample. The Bar-Ben Remedies Co., Cleveland, O. For sale by J. M. Schuckers and Rider & Snyder.

DOE WAH JACK

Any Kind of Fuel

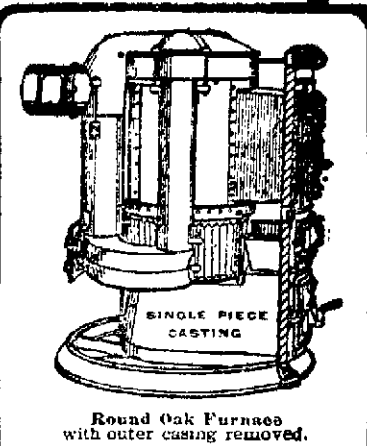


Round Oak Furnaces burn any kind of fuel, give great heat, and hold fire 12 hours with wood, 24 hours with coal. All of the fuel—the gases from the fire and the black smoke—is consumed, an economy of fuel impossible without the characteristic principle of Round Oak Furnaces.

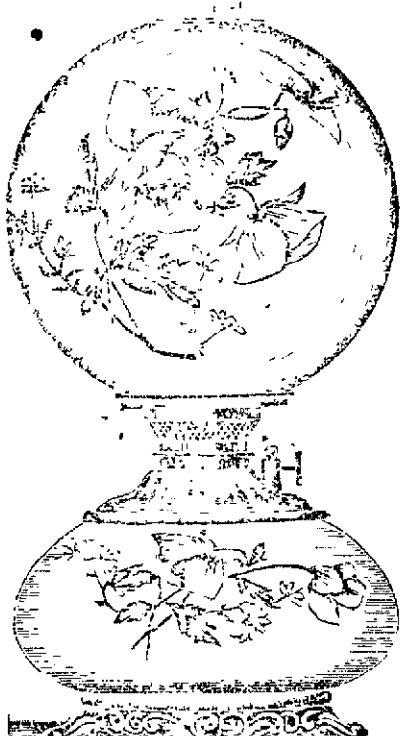
Round Oak Furnaces

are very easy of operation and require but little attention. They are made of the best materials, constructed by skilled workmen, thoroughly inspected before shipment—and guaranteed without reservation to give entire satisfaction.

Send for our free furnace book. Estate of P. D. BECKWITH, Dowagiac, Mich. Makers of Beckwith's Round Oak, the most famous stove in the world.



Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in Massillon by A. J. Paul.



AT COST

for the next

30 DAYS

we will sell all our fine line of Banquet Lamps at cost.

Come and make your selection.

S. F. WEFLER

PLAN YOUR SUMMER OUTING NOW. Improved Service to Michigan Summer Resorts.

The floating palaces of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company are more beautiful than ever this season and have many added conveniences. The parlors and staterooms are newly furnished, and traveling is made delightful over this popular route. Their service has been improved and now make good connections with all railroads at each of their ports. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Atlantic City excursions over the Pennsylvania Lines will be run July 25 and August 8, from Massillon. The fare will be low, and excursionists can buy tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May, and eight other leading resorts along the ocean.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600
14 " " Chester " 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight " 250 " 450
7 " " George " 225 " 250
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St. 300
18 " " off Akron St. 150
8 " " off Waechter St. \$150-200
1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.



THE BEE HIVE

Stirring Under-Price Sale Offerings

IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE STORE.

OUR GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Is moving goods rapidly. The following gives a few examples of the chances you have to save money in your buying during this sale.

Cotton Honey Comb Toweling, offered in this sale, special at.....	3c
Bleached Huckaback Toweling, unusually cheap at per yard.....	4c
All Linen Crash, worth 5c a yard, going in this sale at only.....	5c
Splendid Turkish Towels, made of double twisted yarn, only.....	5c
Bleached Turkish Towels, 18x40 inches, going rapidly at.....	9c
One Bale Brown Muslin, per yard.....	3c
One Case Fancy Lawns, warranted to wash, worth 6c.....	3c
Fancy Standard Prints, good styles, worth 5c yard.....	3½c
Yard Wide Percales in good patterns, regular 10c goods.....	6¼c

Bates Seersuckers, in short lengths, sell usually at 15c yd.....	8c
Lawns, in choice styles, worth 10c yard.....	8c
15c Choice Lawns, going at.....	10c
25c Pongee Foulards, sale price.....	15c
25c Fine Dress Ginghams.....	10c
Shirt Waist Linens, the remnants of the line of pretty fancy striped materials that sold at 40c yard, now.....	25c
Remnants of Summer Goods, tied up in bundles, prices and yards plainly marked, on a table, selling at an average of much less than half price.	
Fancy Wool Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, sold formerly at 75c to \$1 yard.....	25c
Plaid Back Wool Skirting, regular 50c quality.....	39c

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

SCHLEY INQUIRY CASE.

Arraignment and Defense of the Admiral Before the Court.

THE POINTS TO BE VENTILATED.

Detailed Form of Those on Which the Brooklyn's Commander Has Asked Investigation—What the Admiral's Supporters Have to Say in Answer to Them.

The counts in the precept which has been issued to the Schley court of inquiry by Secretary Long will be found below, side by side with the answers made thereto by the adherents of the admiral, says the New York Journal:

These are the points on which Admiral Schley is arraigned:

1. His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

2. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

3. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegos to Santiago.

4. The circumstances attending the arrival of the flying squadron off Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward and departure from off Santiago and the propriety thereof.

5. The circumstances attending the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

6. The condition of the coal supply of the flying squadron on and about May 27, 1898, its sailing facilities, the necessity, if any, for, or advisability of, the return of the squadron to Key West to coal, and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.

7. Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of a fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago harbor May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for or advisability of engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago harbor and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor, at the time the flying squadron was ordered to depart, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

8. The necessity, if any, for, or advisability of, the withdrawal at night of the flying squadron from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the event and character of such withdrawal, and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor, to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels of war, was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

9. The position of the Brooklyn in the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago, the circumstances attending the reasons for and the incidents resulting from the turn of the Brooklyn in the direction which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

10. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

11. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

12. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

13. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

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22. The circumstances attending the reasons controlling and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron off Cienfuegos in May, 1898.

STOCK MARKET WAS DULL.

Feeling of Uncertainty as to Strike Settlement—Government Revenues Disappointingly Good.

New York, July 31.—The stock market Tuesday morning confirmed the impression created by Monday's market, when the accumulation of favorable factors over Sunday signally failed to awaken any active interest in the speculation. Mindful of Monday's experience, the traders were even more disinclined to attempt a movement of prices Tuesday. The dullness and sluggishness of the market exceeded anything that has been seen since last summer and autumn, after the falling prices on account of the spring wheat shortage had been succeeded by the period of waiting preceding the national election. The extreme fluctuations reached as high as a point in only a limited number of stocks, and in them, as in the general market, the movement was wavering and uncertain. The largest part of the dealings was in the United States Steel stocks. But the reports in morning newspapers of the good prospects of a settlement of the strike were ineffectual to cause any strength in the stocks. Apparently speculators were dissatisfied with prospects, however favorable, of a settlement, and were waiting for accomplished facts and signed papers as a basis for determining the present value and future prospects of the securities. There was a feeling of uncertainty also as to how far the strike settlement had already been discounted in the recent advance in the stocks. The few desultory advances in individual stocks, some of them in obscure industrial, were indifferently held. The whole market sunk more and more into a waiting attitude. The present ease of money takes that factor out of immediate consideration. But the future of the money market and the cautiousness of bankers in looking up capital in long time loans serves as a warning of possible future contingencies. The course of the government revenues is a disappointment to those who hoped for relaxation of demands on the money market from that source. In spite of the operation of the amended revenue law, the government's receipts continue to run well over those of last year, while the expenditures have far exceeded those of last year. The sub-treasury at New York has taken over a million dollars from the market since Friday last. The continuance of these unlooked for conditions of the government revenue will materially affect money market conditions during the period of interior crop demands upon New York. These doubtful factors—the outlook discouraged any buying demand and made the market soft and yielding even to the light selling pressure, that was brought to bear upon it. The reactionary tendency gained force and the closing was dull and weak at about the lowest, many important railroad stocks showing net losses of a point or more.

There was some early show of strength in the bond market on a well diversified demand, but best prices were yielded in the late dealings. Total sales, par value, \$1,125,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged in quotations on the last call.

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 50¢; No. 2 yellow, 49¢; No. 2 white, 48¢; No. 2 extra, 47¢; No. 2 extra, 46¢; No. 2 extra, 45¢; No. 2 extra, 44¢; No. 2 extra, 43¢; No. 2 extra, 42¢; No. 2 extra, 41¢; No. 2 extra, 40¢; No. 2 extra, 39¢; No. 2 extra, 38¢; No. 2 extra, 37¢; No. 2 extra, 36¢; No. 2 extra, 35¢; No. 2 extra, 34¢; No. 2 extra, 33¢; No. 2 extra, 32¢; No. 2 extra, 31¢; No. 2 extra, 30¢; No. 2 extra, 29¢; No. 2 extra, 28¢; No. 2 extra, 27¢; No. 2 extra, 26¢; No. 2 extra, 25¢; No. 2 extra, 24¢; No. 2 extra, 23¢; No. 2 extra, 22¢; No. 2 extra, 21¢; No. 2 extra, 20¢; No. 2 extra, 19¢; No. 2 extra, 18¢; No. 2 extra, 17¢; No. 2 extra, 16¢; No. 2 extra, 15¢; No. 2 extra, 14¢; No. 2 extra, 13¢; No. 2 extra, 12¢; No. 2 extra, 11¢; No. 2 extra, 10¢; No. 2 extra, 9¢; No. 2 extra, 8¢; No. 2 extra, 7¢; No. 2 extra, 6¢; No. 2 extra, 5¢; No. 2 extra, 4¢; No. 2 extra, 3¢; No. 2 extra, 2¢; No. 2 extra, 1¢; No. 2 extra, 0¢; No. 2 extra, -1¢; No. 2 extra, -2¢; No. 2 extra, -3¢; No. 2 extra, -4¢; No. 2 extra, -5¢; No. 2 extra, -6¢; No. 2 extra, -7¢; No. 2 extra, -8¢; No. 2 extra, -9¢; No. 2 extra, -10¢; No. 2 extra, -11¢; No. 2 extra, -12¢; No. 2 extra, -13¢; No. 2 extra, -14¢; No. 2 extra, -15¢; No. 2 extra, -16¢; No. 2 extra, -17¢; No. 2 extra, -18¢; No. 2 extra, -19¢; No. 2 extra, -20¢; No. 2 extra, -21¢; No. 2 extra, -22¢; No. 2 extra, -23¢; No. 2 extra, -24¢; No. 2 extra, -25¢; No. 2 extra, -26¢; No. 2 extra, -27¢; No. 2 extra, -28¢; No. 2 extra, -29¢; No. 2 extra, -30¢; No. 2 extra, -31¢; No. 2 extra, -32¢; No. 2 extra, -33¢; No. 2 extra, -34¢; No. 2 extra, -35¢; No. 2 extra, -36¢; No. 2 extra, -37¢; No. 2 extra, -38¢; No. 2 extra, -39¢; No. 2 extra, -40¢; No. 2 extra, -41¢; No. 2 extra, -42¢; No. 2 extra, -43¢; No. 2 extra, -44¢; No. 2 extra, -45¢; No. 2 extra, -46¢; No. 2 extra, -47¢; No. 2 extra, -48¢; No. 2 extra, -49¢; No. 2 extra, -50¢; No. 2 extra, -51¢; No. 2 extra, -52¢; No. 2 extra, -53¢; No. 2 extra, -54¢; No. 2 extra, -55¢; No. 2 extra, -56¢; No. 2 extra, -57¢; No. 2 extra, -58¢; 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